

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
STATE JOURNAL OF
AGRICULTURE.

The Only Agricultural and Live Stock Journal in the State.

VOL. XXXIV.
No. 21.

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1898.

PRICE 5 CENTS.
\$1 per year.

Farm Department.

Conducted by J. H. Brown, whose farm is conducted as the Michigan Farmer Experiment Farm. All correspondence for this department should be sent to Battle Creek, Mich.

THE EDITOR'S FARM NOTES.

A FAMILIAR BARNYARD SCENE.

This picture of a herd of dairy cattle, drinking peacefully and quietly together, is a pleasant one for the owner to contemplate. The location is a farm near Detroit.

At this time of year we enjoy seeing a lot of cattle in a spacious yard, well protected from wind and storm. The strawstack in the backyard looms up in generous proportions. The owner looks like a prosperous and contented farmer. His "boiled shirt" in no wise indicates that he is "stuck up," although the shirt may be stiff with starch. The fact is, many farmers wear good clothes when not at work, and generally look as tidy and well dressed as the average village or city resident. And why should they not?

The cattle in the picture are drinking from a half-round trough, made up of long staves. Many of these troughs are in use, though we do not like them so well as the circular tanks made up of short vertical staves. When winter comes on it will be more work to pack this long tank to prevent freezing, and there will be a larger surface exposure of water. Our tank contains about 30 barrels and is never packed with straw or sawdust.

A TANK HEATER A GOOD THING.

We have a circular cast iron heater, made in one casting, that sets down into the tank and at one side. There is an ash pit section that projects through one stave, with an outside door and damper.

A coiled pipe runs several times around the inside of the heater. The lower end opens into the bottom of the tank, while the upper end extends through near the top and crosses to the opposite side of the tank.

Just as soon as the fire is started circulation commences, cold water coming in at the bottom of the heater and hot water going out at the opposite end of the pipe. In less than an hour, on the coldest mornings during the last three winters, we warmed water to 55 or 60 degrees, and this was plenty warm enough.

WATERING OUTSIDE THE STABLE.

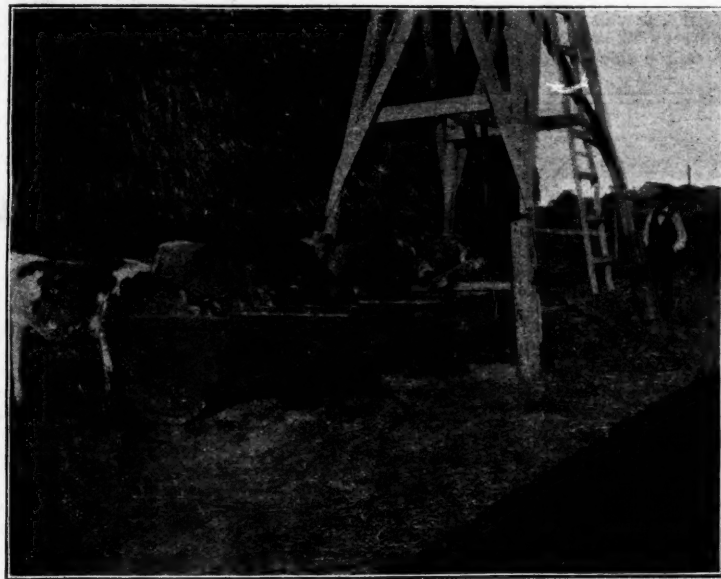
For the majority of farmers, and even dairymen, we believe that, under the conditions which usually obtain, it is better to water cattle in the yard than in the stable or stalls. With a good tank, well protected, and a heater to take off the chill, the water in the yard will be purer, and less liable to contamination from disease germs.

However, if fresh water can be pumped from the well, at just the time cattle are ready to drink, stable watering would not be at all objectionable, so far as the water is directly concerned. But when conveniences are

such that it is not necessary to turn the cattle out of the stable at all during the day, no matter how pleasant, then one is apt to keep the animals too closely and continuously confined, in our estimation.

BARNYARD AND STABLE CONVENIENCES.

Dear brother farmer, send us your plan of keeping and feeding your stock, especially dairy cattle, during the winter months. Let us exchange ideas, and talk over our plans. The writer does not pretend to have anything at all "satisfactory" around the barn building, but it is nearly the best we can devise, under existing conditions. We are at all times looking for an opportunity to improve without going to much expense, and in traveling through the State we find coveted improvements without number.



A TYPICAL FARMYARD SCENE.

In fact, some of our brother farmers have a goodly per cent of inventive genius in their makeup. Hereafter the writer expects to carry his camera with him to secure some of the good things he sees on the road, to be illustrated in The Farmer.

USING A PUMPING WINDMILL FOR GENERAL POWER.

A correspondent in O. J. Farmer, in discussing the use of the pumping windmill for general power purposes, says:

Every one is aware that wind is very uneven in its velocity, unlike steam. Now the crank plate has two "dead centers," one at the top of stroke and one at the bottom of stroke. The windwheel will almost invariably stop when crank-pin is on one of these centers, and when it starts the pitman of this lower crankplate (being on a straight line with the center of motion) cannot move. As a consequence, if a sudden gust of wind comes along, something has to break. In a very strong, steady wind, which is of rare occurrence, such a device might run some light machine as a grindstone or churn, but would not run a feed-cutter or grinding mill. Even when running any light machine, the operator would have to keep his attention constantly on the crankplate to see that it did not stop on the dead center.

However, a swing church can be run

quite nicely by a pumping windmill, and there are several reciprocating feed grinders on the market that can be attached to a pumping windmill, and for grinding small quantities of feed work very well. There are several devices called power converters also on the market, which will in themselves work very well, but in practical use are unsatisfactory because the ordinary pumping windmill is made to work on the up stroke only, and to develop rotary motion the mill must work on the down stroke also, and therefore tends to lift the mill up off the posts, producing a jerking motion, which soon ruins the mill.

Satisfactory results can be obtained by using a revolving upright shaft. I can cite numerous instances where parties have tried to develop rotary motion with a pumping windmill, but always the same result—failure. A neighbor of mine tried to saw wood with a 12-foot windmill and spent over \$50 in his experiments, but he never

els of shelled corn in one whole day. It might do for the "intensive" farmer, whose whole stock consisted of one pig, but we had no use for it.

WINDMILL OR TREAD POWER.

I suppose that it is intruding upon your time to write to you, but I am going to venture to ask a few questions.

By reading your Notes in The Farmer, I see that you use both a windmill and tread power. Now, I am thinking of purchasing a power for cutting feed for about twenty head of stock. Would a one-horse tread power be practical? Do you prefer a level tread? Is it hard to teach horses to work on a level tread and do they have to be shod? Is the tread power very laborious for horses, and is there danger of laming them? Are these powers more durable than a windmill?

Wayne Co., Mich. OLIVER FLOWER.
It is difficult for us to decide this matter for you. Both mill and tread powers work perfectly on our farm, and both are as durable machines as anything we ever "put in gear" for practical every-day hard work.

If you wish to simply cut feed, grind, shell corn, etc., we should advise selecting a 16-foot steel geared windmill. If you have some dairy work to do, and must have the power exactly on-time, we should recommend purchasing a three-horse tread power.

A three-horse tread power costs but little more than a two-horse, and the two-horse but little more than a one-horse power. Having a three-horse tread power you can use one, two or three horses, as desired.

Our tread power is an anti-friction, internal gear, and runs very smoothly. It is not a level tread. If you have the power set for ordinary work it should not be very steep, and consequently horses do not need to be sharp shod. In fact, we prefer to have shoes with dull calks.

A tread power is not hard for a horse, unless he spends whole days at work thereon. The horse we use daily on our power gets just enough work to keep him in condition all around.

MICHIGAN'S FIRST BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

Our friend, Dr. R. C. Kedzie, has visited this factory at Bay City, and has the following in a recent issue of M. A. C. Record:

I took occasion to visit the factory and spent a day inspecting its working, and in talking with the farmers who were bringing their beets to the factory.

The factory is complete in all its apparatus and appointments, has the latest improvements in making beet sugar, and is unquestionably the best equipped factory in this country. Their apparatus for working over the molasses for extracting its sugar within 24 hours instead of letting them lie in storage for months, as in other factories, to enable the sugar to crystallize, is an illustration of the perfection of their machinery. The fact that the factory turns out nothing but refined sugar of the highest purity, is another proof of the excellence of their work.

The site of the factory is excellent, ample grounds, good railroad connections for bringing in supplies of every kind, including sugar beets from farmers at a distance, limestone and coal—also for shipping the sugar to market. The arrangement for unloading the beets from farmers wagons into the four sheds (300 feet long, and 30 feet wide) could hardly be better.

Complete arrangements are provided for disposing of the pulp or residue after the sugar is extracted, which is given to any farmer who will take it away; the pulp can be dumped at once into the wagon or loaded in like manner on freight cars.

The farmers of Bay county will undoubtedly make use of this excellent food for cattle and especially for dairy stock.

The company expect to turn out 6,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar this season. I thought that this amount of sugar would go a long way to sweeten the people of our State and was surprised to be told that it would take one-quarter more to supply the counties of Bay and Saginaw. Some of the sugar was brought to the College and every one was delighted with the beauty and excellence of this beet sugar and anxious to secure a supply for the College population, but we were disappointed to hear that one company would only sell in car load lots. To show how pure this sugar is I need only to say that some of the sugar taken directly from the factory was polarized in this laboratory and showed 99.7 per cent. of sugar. The Michigan law requires that beet sugar to secure the bounty must contain 90 per cent. of crystallized sugar. It is evident that the Michigan Sugar Company have a large margin in their favor, when their sugar contains more than 99 per cent. of pure sugar.

I may state in a single sentence the results of inspection of the Bay City factory by saying it is a grand success—more than realizing the expectations of those who for years have hoped and worked for the establishing of the beet sugar industry in Michigan.

It is still more gratifying to find that the farmers are pleased and even enthusiastic over this new industry. They are satisfied with the fairness and honorable dealing of the company; no tricky dealing or snide game—no efforts to induce the farmers to "sign a contract to pay 50 cents a ton for all the beets they raise for two years as a bonus for some sharp manipulator who will lend his influence to start a factory!"

The farmers are more than satisfied. They are making money and are happy. I asked a farmer who had just unloaded his beets, "how do you like this business of raising sugar beets?" With a broad smile he replied "pretty good," and then showed me the results of analysis of his beets, averaging 14 per cent. of sugar—worth \$4.50 a ton. "How many tons to the acre?" "Twenty," or a cash crop of \$90 an acre! The farmers who planted beets last spring want to plant more next spring. Those who had no faith in the business last spring are anxiously asking whether they can have a chance next year.

The company is satisfied and happy. Not a share of the stock is for sale. The farmers are smiling and happy. They have found a good thing. The State is to be congratulated on a successful beet sugar industry, permanently established within her borders. May his tribe increase.

RECOMMENDS A KEROSENE AND LINSEED OIL MIXTURE.

Seeing in The Farmer, October 22, "How to Paint Old Boards," will say: I use venetian red, mixed with one-half raw linseed oil, and one-half kerosene, two coats.

Eighteen years ago I used such paint on unplanned pine boards of nine years standing; at the same time I used it on planned new boards, and trimmed with pure white lead and linseed oil.

The red stood when the white was gone; and the boards turned dark. I again this fall painted with the same, one coat, and they look good and well covered. It makes an elastic or rubber paint, it spreads farther and wears better than clear linseed. It took 55 gallons each of linseed and kerosene, 250 lbs. good venetian red to put two coats on a barn 30x40, another 40x60 and one 36x100.

Oakland Co., Mich. W. G. (Regarding the red and white, we prefer the venetian red every time for the majority of barn buildings. We

used this paint this season on our tool house, granary, and mill room attached to the barn. One house and the creamery is painted a light color, and will most certainly need repainting before the other buildings.—Ed.)

A HANDY HUSKING HORSE.

In talking about a husking horse, why not make one right? Take the wheels off the corn plow and have an axle of gas pipe the length desired; then take 2 pieces 10 feet long, 1x3, for sides, made like a wheelbarrow. Then put uprights 4 feet high in a slant over the wheels. You can husk on one end and pile the fodder on the other end. I



A HANDY HUSKING HORSE.

use it for carting fodder from one shock to the other. I have hauled 5 shocks at once on it. It is very handy in winter when feeding when the ground is frozen, to wheel fodder or straw on.

Delaware Co., O. J. D. WORK. (This is an improvement over the rack used by our Grand Army friend, mentioned in last week's Farm Notes.

In using this horse we should have a seat board eight inches wide and somewhat longer than the space between the handles. It can be moved forward or backward as suits the convenience of the operator.—Ed.)

ANOTHER PLAN FOR DIGGING POTATOES.

Seeing G. W. White's plan for digging potatoes, I will give mine. I use a plank boat, wide enough to receive crates and long enough to hold ten of them. The sides are four inches wide, set on the edge of the boat and held by bending thin horseshoes so that they fit on the bottom and lay up on the side boards, which must be

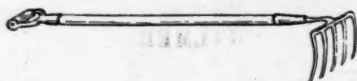


FIG. 1.

sawed into in the middle to let the boat bend to the unevenness of the ground. Nail in pieces at each end to receive a staple to draw from. When at the end of a row, change ends to draw from and don't turn the boat around.

Digging is done with flat five-tined hooks, handle four feet long with a D on the end to pull by. Three strokes cleans one hill. One to two acres are dug by one man, or from 175 to 225 bushels per day.

Oakland Co., Mich. WM. GRAHAM. (We should be pleased to have you send us a sketch of your plank boat. We cannot quite "get the hang of it" from your description.

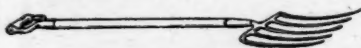


FIG. 2.

Fig. 1 shows how our friend's hook is made. We made the sketch from his description, and may not have the pitch or slant adjustment accurately proportioned. However, we never liked the hook, and always preferred the fork—somewhat similar to the sketch, Fig. 2.—Ed.)

EXTERMINATING THE POTATO BUG.

In spite of Paris green and other poisonous sprays, the potato bug continues to multiply in our midst, and every season the work has to be done over again. If some more systematic effort to exterminate these bugs was exerted by the farmers it seems as if their number ought to be kept down at least. The trouble chiefly is that after the potato crop has been gathered no further attention is given to the noxious insects. They are allowed to remain in the potato field as a rule, and to burrow down into the soil to spend their winters. If something was done to destroy all of the old bugs in the fall, we would have a much smaller crop to deal with in the spring.

A good way is to go over the potato field after the crop has been harvested and pick every bug that can be found. Then it will pay one to cut a bushel or two of the small potatoes, and distribute them over the field. This, if anything will, will attract the bugs from their underground hiding place. Then the field should be hunted over morning and afternoon. In every hill

where the potatoes were put bugs will be found. By destroying them diligently for a few days in this way, very few will be permitted to winter in the potato field.

The same operation should be repeated in the spring when the old bugs come forth from their winter quarters. They are lean and hungry then, and a few pieces of potato scattered around will attract them. They can be knocked off the potatoes and killed, and the pieces of tuber be put back for another crop of bugs. By the time the vines are up the number of old bugs to lay eggs will be very small. Then a ceaseless warfare should be conducted against the young ones that will of course appear. Not one of the new crop should be allowed to reach maturity. Children can do all this work as well as men, and for a few pennies plenty of boys can be tempted to do the work systematically.

In the end this would prove better than using Paris green, if it were not that some neighbor would not perform the work. The result would be that the old bugs will fly from one field to another and the diligent work of one farmer will be neutralized by the carelessness of another. Under the circumstances it seems as if some law ought to be passed to make the killing of potato bugs compulsory. In many states farmers have to destroy certain noxious weeds before they go to seed under the penalty of a heavy fine. Would it not be as just to compel every one to destroy all of the young potato bugs in the spring, and prevent the old ones from wintering in the field at the expense of their neighbors.

Massachusetts. C. S. WALTERS. (We do not agree with friend Walters, so far as his late fall and early spring warfare is concerned. To make this plan successful, every farmer must needs be compelled by law to do this work thoroughly every fall and spring.

We would rather suggest that farmers be induced to try the arsenite of soda and Bordeaux mixture early in the season, soon after the potato tops have appeared above the surface. If two or three early applications are made there will be few bugs to have charge of the camp ground over winter, and next season's campaign should be all the easier for us.

We hardly believe in a law making it compulsory for all farmers to constantly—in season, and out of season—attack every bug that comes along. What would potatoes be worth if that law was enforced? It's awful to contemplate!

As it is now, all hustling potato growers, like you and we, dear readers, have some potatoes to eat, and, it may be, to sell. While the lazy potato grower (?) has a combination of small potatoes, bugs and weeds that usually seems to demoralize his character and eventually tends to deplete his wallet. Next time you meet this latter individual, induce him to subscribe for The Farmer. It is really the best panacea for the majority of malignant agricultural ills that invade the soil and atmosphere of Michigan.

In conclusion, our friend seems to assert that the potato bug is not a "special purpose" animal, but belongs to the "dual (not general) purpose" breed. During the summer he fattens up and consistently represents the "beef type." Then when spring comes he is "lean," showing that his winter ration has been doing otherwise than laying on fat.—Ed.)

For The Michigan Farmer.

BUY OR RENT, WHICH?

I notice the editor wishes the opinion of different people as to which is preferable, to buy a farm or to rent having tools, stock, etc., the soil of both farms to be of medium fertility.

I do not intend to lay down an infallible rule, but for myself I would buy, by all means. I do not know how it is in other parts of the State, but in this county landlords charge more for the rent of farms than the interest would come to if they were sold at their own terms.

I have in mind a farm near my home, containing sixty acres, of heavy clay loam, which was recently sold for \$1,500, at five per cent. interest. The farm is nearly all improved, with house and orchard. Another farm, not far from the former, with poorer soil and not so well improved, although the buildings are better, is rented for \$100 money rent. Thus it will be seen that the man who bought would save \$25 per year. He would be obliged to make a payment on the principal each

year, but that would lessen the interest and in time the interest would stop and the place would belong entirely to him.

Meantime the man who has rented will not have a farm of his own any more than he had when he began renting.

Another reason for buying instead of renting, is this: Rented farms usually are run down, as they have either been rented for a number of years, or have become so run down, under the proprietor's poor farming, that he has concluded farming doesn't pay and so has rented his farm and gone to town to live, perhaps.

The man who rented such a farm would not wish to expend a great deal of time or money to increase the fertility. If a man buys a run-down farm he intends to keep it more than a year or two, and so goes on to improve it and supply the lost fertility. This he can do and, at the same time, make nearly if not quite as much as the tenant, and in a few years, if they both stay on their places, the owner can make considerable more than the tenant.

Most people do not like to move very often, and if they have a farm of their own they do not have to, while tenants never know when they may have to move.

I presume some people will differ from me in some points, but I will be glad to see others give their opinions in The Farmer, for by so doing we may learn, and that is one of the things I live for.

Tuscola Co., Mich. I. M. A. YANKER. (Our friend gives his opinion in a convincing way, and we agree with him, as we know something about the conditions which prevail in his section. But is this true of all sections? Let us hear from others along this line.—Ed.)

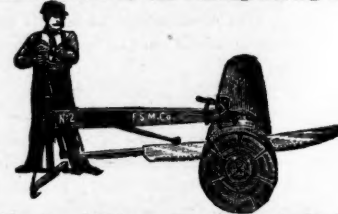
WANTS AMMUNITION FOR BOMBARDING CANADA THISTLES.

Can you tell me of anything that will kill Canada thistles? If you know of a remedy please notify me by return mail.

Genesee Co., Mich. A. R. (We cannot forward ammunition by return mail, but will ask some of our brother farmers, who have conquered the above enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict, to send us their "recipe" for publication. This may be of benefit to some readers who live in those thorny sections where the Canada thistle "malaria" prevails.—Ed.)

Labor Saving Machinery.

The cut shown herewith gives a very correct idea of the Folding Sawing Machine manufactured by the Folding Sawing Ma-



chine Co. of Chicago, Ill. It is undoubtedly one of the greatest labor saving machines of the present age. It will saw down trees in any position on any kind of land; adjusts itself to all kinds of stumps and angles and is of particular advantage on the hillside; saves always the labor of one man in cross cutting logs; it folds up into a neat package easily carried; it enables one man to saw more wood in one day than two men can saw in any other way. They will send you a large catalogue fully illustrating the machine and giving the endorsements of thousands of users if you ask for it.

Hatches Chickens By Steam.

The problem of successful artificial incubation has been completely and practically solved through the inventive genius of Mr. Geo. H. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill. The uncertainty of hatching chickens by artificial means has been removed and the expense



and labor reduced almost to zero by the Excelsior Incubator, which Mr. Stahl invented and manufactures. Thousands of these perfect hatching machines now in successful operation in all parts of the country amply bear out the claim of the manufacturer, that the Excelsior is the lowest-priced first-class incubator made. Ex-President Cleveland's Farm School at Princeton, N. J., has two of Mr. Stahl's incubators, having selected them in preference to all other incubators. Mr. Stahl will gladly send postpaid an illustrated book on incubation to anyone who writes for it and mentions this paper.

Live Stock.

CONDUCTED BY ROBERT GIBBONS.

Address all correspondence to Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

THE BREEDS OF SWINE.

In the quarterly report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture devoted to Pork Production, or the hog in America, Secretary Coburn has given a terse history of or comment on each of the breeds having any prominence in the United States. Some of his expressions will not please everybody, especially those who are inclined to believe that the use of the leggy and lardless sorts, as represented by certain English types, is essential to the Yankee hog-grower's salvation.

His idea is that the best type of general purpose hog that the world has yet seen is the one evolved by the American farmers, or, if not the American farmers will make it so, and further, that the American hog raisers, whatever their shortcomings, know infinitely more about pork production than any presumptuous outsiders can tell them. He says:

"The Poland-China breed originated in the Miami valley, in Butler and Warren counties, Ohio, between 1838 and 1840, in the crossing of various families there known as Big China, Byfield, Bedford, and Irish Grazier, the offspring being a large and somewhat coarse black-and-white-spotted swine called by various names, for which a national convention of swine-breeders, in 1872, selected that of Poland-China. These were crossed with Imported Berkshires to give refinement and propensity to early fattening, and incidentally they acquired much of the Berkshires' conformation, black color, and white markings. The progress made in that region and at that time was in a measure due to the nearness to Cincinnati, which in those days was the greatest pork-packing point in the world. This popular breed, pre-eminently an American product, probably now numbers as many individuals as all other breeds combined in the United States.

"The Berkshire in its improved form originated, as did the Essex, in England—Italian and Spanish swine being crossed with the coarser native stock—between 1780 and 1800. Although first introduced to North America about 1833, it did not obtain general or permanent favor until after 1870. The breed is widely disseminated in America, and justly a favorite, both to breed pure and to cross with other breeds.

"Chester Whites are the result of mating some large white stock from Bedfordshire, England, with the white hogs common in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 1818 to 1830; the descendants being swine that were gradually improved by selection, and have maintained their popularity in North America better than any other of their color. In later years hogs of a dark color are most largely reared, because of a belief that they are harder and less susceptible to affections of the skin incident to sudden changes of temperature and the muddy quarters, severe winds and burning suns to which they are too often continuously subjected.

"The Duroc-Jerseys are a breed of large, sandy hogs that are the result of a blending in recent years of families that first attracted prominent attention in New Jersey, where they were known as 'Jersey Reds,' with the possibly somewhat different type common in Saratoga county, New York, and locally known as 'Durocs.' The best of them are very easy feeders, full of quality, and in many instances carry extreme weight firmly on bones astonishingly fine.

"The Essex are from England, and entirely black. Few of them are raised in the United States, and they are but a very limited factor in the pork production of this country.

"The Yorkshires are entirely British, and in England three families of them are bred, known as the 'Large White,' 'Middle White,' and 'Small White.' The Small Whites so nearly resemble what Americans have known as Suffolks that an expert is unable to tell one from the other. The Large Yorkshires, or Whites, and the Tamworths, are the breeds so much doted on by the English and the Canadians as 'bacon' hogs, yielding possibly not more lean meat but less of fat than is common to the swine of the corn-growing regions. They cut no appreciable figure what-

ever in the pork production of the United States.

"Tamworths are a slab-sided, long-legged, big-headed, lardless, unlovely, red, rusty or sandy, half civilized sort, from England. Like the Yorkshires, their admirers in the United States are at present by no means numerous.

"The Victorias, a modern composite sort, were originated in Lake county, Indiana, twenty-odd years ago, are white, of medium size, and comparatively unlovely and unsung.

"Poland-Chinas, Chester Whites, Duroc-Jerseys, Berkshires, Large Yorkshires, or Whites, and Tamworths are properly classed as large breeds; the Essex and Victorias and Middle Yorkshires as medium-sized breeds, and the Small Yorkshires and Suffolks as small breeds. As a matter of fact, few Americans are engaged in rearing any of the small breeds, preferring those producing animals suitable for slaughter at an early age, yet capable of further growth to any size wished."

STOCK NOTES.

According to the Meats Trade Journal, the arrivals of live cattle and fresh meat at Liverpool during the week ended October 29 from various American and Canadian ports comprised 5,417 cattle, 583 sheep, and 23,545 quarters of beef. Compared with the arrivals of the previous week they show an increase of 615 cattle, 156 sheep, and 1,805 quarters of beef.

A report from Buenos Ayres, South America, states that fully 35 per cent of the pure bred Shorthorn cattle sent from England to that country are found to be affected with fatal lung diseases, and the British royal commission reports that 40 per cent of the British cattle are affected with tuberculosis. If these statements are true, then it behooves English breeders to stamp out such diseases in the most effectual manner, or their foreign trade will soon be completely lost.

In 1890 the hog products exported from Canada amounted to 7,813,415 lbs.; in 1892 they were 12,316,650 lbs.; in 1893, 20,116,033 lbs.; in 1894, 30,067,654 lbs.; in 1896, 55,252,593 lbs., and in 1897, 70,128,153 lbs. These figures show a wide expansion of this important trade. England imports the bulk of her bacon from Canada, the United States and Denmark. In 1897 she imported 509,546,880 lbs. of bacon, of which Canada contributed 51,152,970 lbs., the United States 308,170,016 lbs., and Denmark 136,876,768 lbs., the balance coming chiefly from Russia, Sweden and Holland.

A report from Salt Lake, Utah, says there is a wonderful increase in the calf crop. The shipment of cattle and sheep to St. Louis and other Eastern markets during October is almost without parallel. In the Rockies and intermountain states there are thousands of cattle held in close here awaiting shipment. There is plenty of fodder.

The American Galloway Cattle Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at Kansas City recently. Sixty members were present, besides a number of proxies from Canada. The report of officers showed an increase of 50 per cent in all branches of business connected with the association, and that prices of Galloway cattle have advanced 100 per cent during the past year. At the Omaha fair and at state fairs this season Galloways took more prizes than ever before in the history of the association. The yearly election of officers took place at the meeting, with the following result: President, S. M. Winslow, Oskaloosa, Mo.; first vice-president, I. C. Huntington, Rochester, Mo.; second vice-president, J. M. Lowe, Kansas City; third vice-president, E. W. Shall, Hamilton, Kan.; secretary and treasurer, Frank B. Hearne, Independence, Mo.

The Chicago Journal publishes the following advice to cattle feeders from a live stock salesman in that city: "We do not believe it advisable to hold cattle that are finished, and strongly advise forwarding all such. Present prices for fat cattle are still good, compared with the prevailing prices for other stock and food products, and although we believe there is not an excessive supply of matured cattle in the country, we think the receipts will be sufficient to prevent much permanent advance this side of the holidays. The poultry and game season is approaching, and the export trade, while showing a little improvement, will not admit of a profit to the dealers. We think, however, within a few weeks, as far as the export trade is concerned,

will show some improvement, and we still advise all our readers who are favorably situated to feed all the cattle they can at present prices of feeders."

Denmark's bacon trade is prosperous, growing from 560,000 cwts. in 1890 to 1,200,000 cwts. in 1897. In both Sweden and Denmark the chief pig feeding stuffs consist of Indian corn, barley, etc., which is imported from America and Russia into Denmark free of duty, and consequently renders the farmer independent of the home crop. In Sweden, where an import duty of 2s 1d per cwt. is levied on corn, equivalent to about 50 per cent of its present value, imported food would prove altogether too expensive. The above is from an English journal, and is of interest as showing that the fine Danish bacon is produced by feeding American corn. American bacon is said to be of poorer quality than Danish because American hogs are fed on corn. What a grand humbug this cry against corn as a stock feed has got to be.

AUCTION SALE of all thoroughbred registered stock, NOV. 23, 2:30 p. m. Farm—Perry St., Pontiac, Mich. Terms easy. R. H. EVANS.

FOR SALE, JACKS—14 large Black Spanish Jacks, good ones; some milk. Also Percheron stallions. Baker's Jack Farm, El Dorado, O.

FOR SALE. Thirty young thoroughbred SHROP. EWES. FRANK H. LEMEN, Whitmore Lake, Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CATTLE.

J. M. CHASE, Muir, Mich., breeder of registered Red Polled cattle and Poland-China swine. Choice young stock for sale. Prices right.

JOHN LESSITER & SONS, Cole, Mich., breeders of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale of both sexes.

J. F. & E. W. ENGLISH, Clarksville, Mich., breeders of Registered Red Polled Cattle. Andrew Boy, sire and dam imported, heads the herd.

POLLED Shorthorns and Shorthorns, all registered in American Herd Book, both sexes. M. R. FREEMAN & SON, Flushing, Mich.

50 SHORTHORN Bulls, Cows and Heifers of best breeding. Examination requested. The A. P. Cook Co., Brooklyn, Jackson Co., Mich.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS. A. MATTHEWS, Maple Rapids, Mich.

JOHN C. CHALMERS, Ann Arbor, Mich., breeder of Registered GUERNSEY CATTLE.

W. M. FISBECK & SON, Howell, Mich., breeders of SHORTHORN CATTLE from good milking families. Cows and heifers for sale. No bulls except young calves.

BEEF WITH MILK. Herd contains Columbia prize test cows. Some valuable young bulls and cows for sale cheap. If you want SHORTHORNS that will make you money I can please you. CALVIN LOVETT, Otsego, Mich.

J. M. KNAPP, Bellevue, Mich., breeder of Registered RED POLLED CATTLE. Glendale 3517 in service. I do not regret the \$115 in the least, because he is the best bull in this country. Thank you very much for him. Speak quickly for the FIVE BULLS FOR SALE FROM SAME SIRE, CHEAP. CLOVER BLOSSOM FARM, Port Austin, Mich.

JERSEYS, recorded and pure-bred unaltered prices. Our herd has an average Babcock test for six months while on grass of over 55. Took 2 firsts and 1 second at Kalamazoo Street Fair in "hot" competition in 3 classes in Jerseys. On Cotswold sheep we captured 4 firsts and 1 second. Owing to other business will dispose of above stock. Write for prices at once. FRANK H. OLIN, Kalamazoo, Mich.

CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM.

Jersey Cattle, bred for intrinsic value, individual merit and future usefulness. Rich cream and butter product, coupled with fine form and good constitution first consideration. Stock for sale. O. J. BLISS & SON, Silver Creek, Allegan Co., Mich.

NOTICE what the Poland-China breeder, J. W. N. Bush, of Wacona, Mich., says of a yearling Aberdeen-Angus bull which I selected for him: "Chester is a very fine animal. I do not regret the \$115 in the least, because he is the best bull in this country. Thank you very much for him." Speak quickly for the FIVE BULLS FOR SALE FROM SAME SIRE, CHEAP. CLOVER BLOSSOM FARM, Port Austin, Mich.

JERSEYS, recorded and pure-bred unaltered prices. Our herd has an average Babcock test for six months while on grass of over 55. Took 2 firsts and 1 second at Kalamazoo Street Fair in "hot" competition in 3 classes in Jerseys. On Cotswold sheep we captured 4 firsts and 1 second. Owing to other business will dispose of above stock. Write for prices at once. FRANK H. OLIN, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HOGS.

A FEW Poland-China Boars of April farrow. A Good bone dark in color, at reasonable prices. Perfect satisfaction. A. O. Bowen, Wixom, Mich.

BERKSHIRE PIGS from stock that is from World's Fair prize winners. Write for catalog and prices. C. E. Paltchop & Co., Mt. Morris, Mich.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE for sale.—Spring pigs 7 months old, both sexes, and yearling boar. H. H. MURRAY, Grass Lake, Mich.

Duroc-Jersey Swine. Spring and fall pigs for sale; both sexes. H. D. HALL, Martin, Mich.

FOR SALE. Large Eng. Berkshires: Longfellow & Wantage strains, King of Hood's Farm, Mass. Prices reasonable. V. E. Hackney, Mt. Morris, Mich.

GRAND POLAND-CHINA BOAR MICHIGAN U. S. No. 38335 for sale after Nov. 15th. Make me a bid. E. A. OBOMAN, Grass Lake, Mich.

IF you want large, smooth POLAND-CHINAS write me for BARGAINS. WILLARD PERRY, Hastings, Mich.

If You Want a Good Poland-China Cheap it will pay you to write to WM. L. PENNOCK, Hastings, Mich.

Large English Berkshires. Choice pigs of either sex for sale at low prices. MERCHANT KELLY, Woodstock, Mich.

Large English Berkshire Swine for sale. FRED PARSELL, Flushing, Mich.

'OAK KRAAL' has Chester-White Hogs for sale, from Eastern sires and Western dams, at popular prices. H. G. SELLMAN, So. Lyon, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS—Pigs of either sex. Young sows bred; best strains. M. B. Turkeys, B. P. R. Cockerels. O. B. ROBBINS, Edwardsburg, Mich.

POLAND-CHINAS.—The first premium herd at State Fair of '98 offers good April boars cheap. Address L. F. CONRAD, Wacousta, Mich.

POLAND-CHINAS at Bargains.—Choice breeding, fine form, strong bone and prolific breeders a specialty. ROBERT NEVE, Pierson, Mich.

POLAND-CHINAS.—Choice lot of spring pigs, either sex. Sired by Prince U. S. and Black Jack, at right prices. E. D. Bishop, Woodbury, Mich.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE from 3 months to 3 years old, bred and for sale by W. C. HOWE, Howell, Mich.

R. M. CROSS, Ovid, Mich., breeder of Victoria swine. Stock for sale. Breeding stock recorded. Reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

Special Price on Poland-China Boars of April and May farrow. F. M. PIGGOTT, Fowler, Clinton Co. Mich.

THE PLUM HILL HERD of large English Berkshires. B. P. Rock & S. F. Hamberg, Lodi, Mich. Stock & eggs for sale. C. M. Bray, St. Johns, Mich.

VICTORIAS all ages, both sexes, of best breeding and individual excellence, for sale at reasonable prices. M. T. STORY, Lowell, Mich.

BERKSHIRES. 9 Blue ribbons. If you want a pig of superior merit from the herd that won 9 blue ribbons at State Fair in '97 address N. A. CLAPP, Wixom, Mich.

DUROC-JERSEYS. Four of the most richly bred young boars for sale. Sire, Royal Le Grand II, 4475; dam by Protection, 4697. Also fall pigs. E. E. HOWE, Howell, Mich.

GRAND RIVER HERD O. I. C., the premium herd 5 firsts and 4 seconds at State Fair. Write for prices. JNO. BERNER, Grand Lodge, Mich.

LOUST LODGE BERKSHIRES.—Large, lengthy, English type. Bred from noted prize-winners. Both sexes, all ages for sale. Write for prices. F. A. BYWATER, Memphis, Mich.

POLAND-CHINAS.—One two years old and three yearling boars. Large, good bone and quality. Young stock of either sex. Write L. W. BARNES, Byron (Shiawassee Co.), Mich.

POLAND-CHINAS. A choice lot of spring pigs, either sex. Also one extra yearling boar at right prices. M. M. GRIFFIN, Grand Lodge, Mich.

POLAND-CHINA BOARS of extra quality and breeding for sale at Hickory Grove. A. A. WOOD, Saline, Mich.

POLAND-CHINAS. Choice March and April boars, sired by Victor C., Quality K., and Ideal Chief 4061. Address J. W. BUSH, Wacousta, Mich.

WHO wants this grand Poland-China Boar? Farrowed April 22d, '98. Weight Oct. 22d, '98, 213 lbs. Price, \$25. For particulars and breeding write to E. M. EIGHME, Owosso, Mich.

50 Duroc-Jersey Swine for sale. Both sexes, 1 to 1 yr. old. No. 1 stock at reasonable prices. Send for price list. J. H. BANGHART, Lansing, Mich.

100 DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Unsurpassed in breeding and individuality. Correspondence solicited. W. L. SMITH & SON, Mosherville, Mich.

FOR SALE Poland-China Show pigs. Sows bred. Breeding and individuality right kind. Also choice Merino rams. G. W. INMAN & CO., Ypsilanti, Mich.

SOME CHOICE POLAND-CHINAS By Corwin King 2d. Write your wants. WM. H. COOK, Waterford, Mich.

100 HIGH-CLASS DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Largest Herd in Michigan. HERBERT W. MUMFORD, P. O. Agricultural College, Mich. Stock at Moscow, Mich.

FOR SALE. A 260-lb. boar pig, by Victor C. and one boar—sire and one sow sired by the great "Black U. S.," other seven by "Corwin King" and other famous sires; or would let them on shares to the right man. B. F. THOMPSON, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE. At prices that are right. 50 P. C. spring pigs, 10 brood sows and 40 fall gilts. We have more hogs in stock than we can handle and will unload at large discount. Spring pigs, pairs not akin, \$15.00; single pigs, \$8.00; some cheaper fall gilts, pairs, \$8.00; single pigs, \$6.00. Come and see or write J. C. TAYLOR, Village View Farm, Grass Lake, Mich.

WISHING to devote my entire time to the breeding of Holstein cattle, I offer for sale on long time at less than real value, my breeding herd of registered Poland-Chinas, consisting of nine sows and one boar—he and one sow sired by the great "Black U. S.," other seven by "Corwin King" and other famous sires; or would let them on shares to the right man. B. F. THOMPSON, Detroit, Mich.

\$8.00 BUYS A first-class Chester-White pig old enough for service; fall pigs \$8.00 per pair; a few choice brood sows \$12 to \$15, bred if desired. WM. W. BALCH, Deford, Mich.

W. O. WILSON, Okemos, Mich., proprietor of the Michigan Central herd of IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. The largest herd in the State. Stock of different ages all ways on sale. Write me just what you want. LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$1.00 for 20.

VICTORIA AND ESSEX SWINE. We offer during this month 50 pairs of pure Victoria and Essex pigs at \$4 per pair. Boars of either breed fit for service at \$5 each. P. C. Victoria and Essex brood sows at prices lower than you can grow them. We are not going out of business but doing a little advertising with our stock. You have heard of me. Send for catalogue. E. F. OLIVER, Flint, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE All ages, both sexes, pairs not akin. Prices right. Individuals from above stock like government bonds to the purchaser. For particulars address G. S. BENJAMIN, Portland, Mich.

When writing advertisers please mention Michigan Farmer.

The Horse.

CONDUCTED BY ROBERT GIBBONS.

Address all correspondence to Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

HEAVES AND INDIGESTION.

To many the idea of coupling these two diseases will seem entirely wrong, as in the one case the stomach and digestive organs are the seat of the trouble, and in the other the lungs. But, as is shown in the extract from the Baltimore Sun, there is very frequently a close connection between the two. Heaves are nothing like as common as they were forty years ago, probably because horses have better care, and more attention is paid to their food. At one time it was believed that clover hay was a cause of heaves, and thousands stopped its use under that belief. It arose from the fact that clover hay was generally dusty, and the dust, causing irritation of the throat and lungs in horses affected with heaves, was regarded as the cause of the disease. The suggestions regarding the care of horses affected with the disease are sensible, as alleviation is all that can be hoped for—a cure is out of the question:

There is no radical cure for the heaves, which is really broken wind from structural changes in the air cells of the lungs, but indigestion is often combined with heaves. Every disease has a beginning, so when a horse is getting "heavy" he becomes much more so when hitched up directly after breakfast on a full stomach. When this is repeated day after day indigestion develops, and especially so when the food is coarse as well as unsuitable.

Horses affected should be fed sparingly on the best kind of food—i. e. sound, clean oats, good, coarse, whole wheat bran and fine upland meadow hay chaff, which should be free from dust, dampened and sprinkled over with table salt. Once or twice a week a mash should be made of the feed and a pint of flaxseed meal added to it. This will soften the contents of the bowels and tend to prevent indigestion before it becomes chronic as well as the heaves.

Watering is another item to be attended to in these troubles. Water should be given half an hour before feeding, never on top of breakfast, dinner or supper. When you do this you wash the food out of the stomach before the gastric juices have prepared it for the first process of digestion. This produces indigestion.

Affected horses should not be allowed loose hay, only hay chaff of fine quality mixed with bran and oats, and given dampened. This diet will lessen the heaves in volume and the horse will go gently along without great distress. By proper care in feeding and watering horses have so far improved that people have asserted that they were cured of the heaves, and when a sharp doctor has given some cure-all powders it has been thought that these powders had effected the cure. Any farmer, however, can think it out for himself and see that there is no place for powders or medicine to get in and do good in such structural changes. It should be noted that heaves is the sequel of a bad cold; therefore, when young horses are sick they should have the best attention, so as to prevent the development of this trouble.

SUPERIORITY OF THE AMERICAN TROTTER.

The Horse Review is evidently not impressed with the speed qualities of the French trotter, and considers him in every way inferior to the American. In a recent issue it says:

"To begin with, no one with a grain of sense is worrying over the relative merits of the sulky and saddle as aids in the development of good, serviceable horses. If any such problem confronted breeders as to whether development in harness would help one breed to build up another it would not be worth the solving. And if it were worth fretting over, a little purse of \$700 would not go a great way toward doing the work. Slow horses race for that much money per contest nearly every week of the summer in America. But, inasmuch as the French breeders think there is enough in the alleged problem to justify an effort to solve it and have arrived at what they consider conclusive results, that matter can be discussed from the evidence they furnish. The race this year was

certainly of less moment as a contest, than the farmers' race at a pumpkin show, and reflects no credit upon winner or losers. To use a piece of American slang, the combined speed of the three contestants was not enough to justify them in racing against an ice wagon. The time, per mile, 2:45, would not exercise an American-bred 2-year-old, while the 3-year-olds that have made any name for themselves would distance the French-bred winner of the Havre race without going out of a jog. Imagine him in a contest with Peter the Great! And yet such rubbish is put forward as an argument in favor of the use, by American breeders, of the blood of the French trotter. We suggest to the promoters of the Havre derby that a wider and far more satisfactory field is open to them than the one they are cultivating. Over at Vienna and at Baden, there are rich stakes for 3-year-old trotters. The starters for them are the best of Austrian breeding, from American stock. No section or country is barred from entry. Yet no French-bred colt has yet appeared among the lists of entries. If the breed is so good and so much better than any other why is it never represented? And if there is so much merit to the French trotter why did buyers come all the way to America from Austria, and pay \$8,000 for Caid, 2:07 1/4? France is nearer home and if the article we have quoted presents any argument at all, it is that French blood has proved its superiority over American blood. Why is it that the Austrian buyers do not think so? What the spell-binders of the French horse junta need more than any other one thing is to read the doings of one year in their own continent. The latest argument (?) they have presented is about on a par with the one which might have been made in 1891, viz.: McDoel, a saddle-bred horse from Missouri, won the Transylvania, therefore the way to breed stake winning trotters is to go the saddle-horse."

There is no doubt but that the Review is correct in what it says regarding the difference in speed between the two breeds; but the French trotter, taking the breed as a whole, has some important advantages over his American rival. He is bred more to a type, and that type a superior one. He has more size, taking the average of the breeds, than the American horse. He has a finer conformation and loftier action. His bone is especially good, and he is freer from faults in conformation than the average American trotter. The highest type of the American horse is equal to the best of any breed, but it must be acknowledged that this type is comparatively scarce. There is no reason to doubt, however, that the average is much better than even five or six years ago. There are fewer big-headed, ewe-necked, long-backed, crooked-legged wind-splitters, with nothing but speed to recommend them, in the breeding stables of the country than there were before the price of speed began to decline and buyers demanded a better type of horse. It will not do American breeders any harm to candidly acknowledge the good points of the French horse, and add them to those already possessed by the greatest light-harness horse in the world—the American trotter.

HORSE GOSSIP.

Buffalo may be in the Grand Circuit next year, as a movement is on foot to restore the burned grand stand, and put the track into shape for holding a meeting.

For the first time since the Kentucky Futurity was inaugurated, it was won this year by a youngster not descended from George Wilkes. Peter the Great has no Wilkes blood whatever.

Cleveland had a horse show last week, and it is reported to have been an unqualified success. The general public turned out in large numbers, and showed great interest in the exhibits and the awards.

When the matter is sifted down and a reasonable conclusion arrived at, it will be seen that betting on heats has caused the trotting turf more trouble than anything else.—Breeder and Sportsman.

Orrin A. Hikok, the well known trainer and driver, is reported to be dying from paralysis in San Francisco. He has been connected with the training and driving of light harness horses since 1860, from our own recollection, and probably before that time. Both he and John Splan were well known

figures in Detroit before Hikok went to California. What wild weird stories they could tell of the early days of trotting in the then west, if they were disposed to.

The Chicago Journal says that Simon Harrison sold a load of prime export draft horses in that market last week. They were model animals of extra finish and heavy weight. The top sale was for a matched gray team of Percherons, 5 years old, that weighed, after shipping, 3,600 lbs., purchased by Neumond Bros., for export to Hamburg, Germany, for \$475. This was the choicest pair on the market for some time and would have sold last spring for \$550 to \$600 when the export demand was urgent.

A consignment of draft horses, sent to the Chicago market last week by an Iowa firm, is said to have been the best lot that has appeared in that market this fall. One gray Percheron team, 5 years old, weighing 3,900 lbs., sold to a New York dealer for \$470. One black 6-year-old Percheron team, weighing 3,800 lbs., brought \$390. Individual animals weighing 1,600 to 1,800 lbs. sold at a range of \$57.50 to \$200, according to soundness and quality. These horses were specially finished for the trade, and the bulk of them were prime offerings that would have sold when the demand was at high tide last spring from \$30 to \$50 more per head. Animals of the same conformation, quality and finish are difficult to find in the country outside of professional breeders.

The gray trotting mare Rene, by Wilkesbrino, that N. E. Hubinger, of New Haven, had campaigned two years without winning a heat, suddenly broke loose in Texas and won five consecutive races at the recent Dallas meeting, gaining a record of 2:17. Rene was twice entered and started in the annual \$10,000 M. & M. stake at the Blue Ribbon meeting in this city, but failed to connect with the money. Hubinger thought so well of the mare last July that he started her instead of John Nolan in the same big stake. At the Dallas meeting a green pacer called Al Noble, by Noblemont, eclipsed the remarkable performance of Rene by winning six straight races. He was entered in every pacing race from the 3:00 class to the 2:21 class, and won them all, gaining a record of 2:10 1/4 in the latter event. Four horses won fifteen of the eighteen races decided during the meeting.

The great number of Europeans, who are now in this country for the purpose of buying high-class trotters, tells something of the rapid advance of harness-racing in public favor on the other side of the ocean. For several years this European market is likely to take all the high-class trotters that can be spared from the American turf, but the time will come when a large part of the performers for the European tracks will be bred and raised at home. The very fact that some of our best stallions and mares have been taken across the sea is evidence that the European breeders will, after a time, breed horses of as good lineage as can be bred in America, and with American trainers to develop them, the result is not at all difficult to foresee. True, new blood from this country will be necessary from time to time, but the demand for developed trotters will certainly become less as the Europeans become able to breed and raise youngsters as well bred as those bred in this country.—Horse World.

ON THE BIAS.

That's the secret of the G.A. Bias Girth Horse Blankets. The girth is on the bias—that means crossed. It works automatically. The blanket can't slip. If you pull one side, the other side keeps the blanket from sliding, and yet it doesn't bind the horse. He couldn't displace it if he rolled in it.

G.A. Bias Girth

Horse Blankets are made in all styles—to fit any horse—to suit any purse. Ask your dealer for G.A. Bias Girth Blankets, and look for the trademark. A book on the subject sent free.

W.M. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

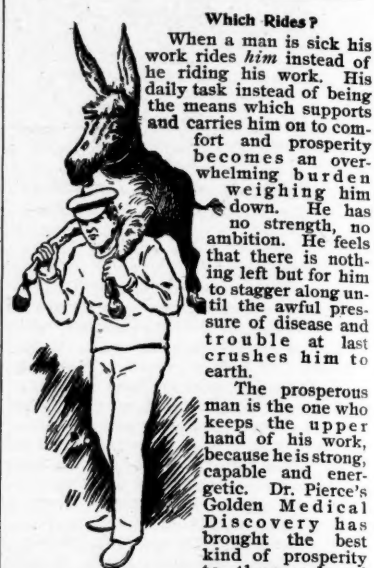
AGENTS HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

A Company qualifying under the new stipulated Premium laws of Ohio wants

Good District Managers for Michigan.

Nothing uncertain. Everything definite and fixed.

NORTHERN CENTRAL LIFE CO. OF OHIO,
Spitzer Building. - TOLEDO, OHIO



Which Rides?

When a man is sick his work rides him instead of he riding his work. His daily task instead of being the means which supports and carries him on to comfort and prosperity becomes an overwhelming burden weighing him down. He has no strength, no ambition. He feels that there is nothing left but for him to stagger along until the awful pressure of disease and trouble at last crushes him to earth.

The prosperous man is the one who keeps the upper hand of his work, because he is strong, capable and energetic. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has brought the best kind of prosperity to thousands of weighed-down, over-burdened men and women by giving them the physical strength and stamina to carry on their work forcefully and easily.

"For the last three years," says Mr. J. C. Morgan, of Monongah, Marion Co., W. Va., in a letter to Dr. Pierce, "I have been a constant sufferer from indigestion complicated with complaints that generally accompany such cases. Always after eating there would be a formation of gas and a heavy load in my stomach. I would belch up my food after eating; bowels were very irregular; I would imagine I saw objects floating before my eyes. I had pain across my back. About December, 1896, I began feeling much worse than usual and was beginning to think I would have to suffer the remainder of my life. I was greatly discouraged. I described my case to Dr. Pierce's staff of physicians and they directed me to begin at once taking the 'Golden Medical Discovery' according to directions. I did so, and am happy to state I experienced most gratifying results, as all the unpleasant feelings have entirely left me. I have now a very good appetite, relish my food, and am pleased to say I feel once more like my former self. I recently walked a distance of one hundred and ten miles in about four days."

No remedy relieves constipation so quickly and effectively as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Horse Owners Should Use
GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OF FIRING
Impossible to produce any scar or blench. The safest, best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable. **WE GUARANTEE** that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio

MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINES.—Practical work. Elective System. The only college in United States giving its instruction solely to prepare men to aid in the development of the mineral wealth of the state and nation. Offers an excellent field for farmers' sons. For catalogues address DR. M. E. WADSWORTH, President, Houghton, Mich.

WABASH
THE SHORT ROUTE
—TO—
Chicago, St. Louis and all points West.

Home-seekers and California tourists write
R. G. BUTLER, D. F. & P. A.,
9 Fort St. West, (Hammond Building.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.
City Office, 84 Woodward Ave. Both Phones 39.
Brush street depot. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

Leave.	EAST VIA WINDSOR.	Arrive.
6:30 am	Niagara Falls, Buffalo, etc.	9:00 pm
12 noon	Buffalo, New York, etc.	1:30 pm
6:40 pm	Chatham, London, etc.	6:00 pm
.....	London accommodation.	9:05 am

EAST VIA PORT HURON.	
7:55 am	Port Huron F. & P. M., north
12 noon	Toronto, Montreal, New York
1:30 pm	Pt. Huron F. & P. M., north..
4:40 pm	Pt. Huron and Int. stations..
10:40 pm	Toronto, Buffalo, New York.

D. & M. DIVISION.	
6:55 am	Saginaw, Muskegon, G. Rap'ds
11:10 am	G. Rapids, G. Haven, Chicago
4:05 pm	Sag., G. Rapids, C. & G. T. points
8:40 pm	Chicago via Durand (sleeper)
9:20 pm	
3:40 pm	
11:50 am	
7:30 am	

When writing to advertisers please mention that you saw their advertisement in the MICHIGAN FARMER.

Sheep and Wool.

CONDUCTED BY ROBERT GIBBONS.

Address all correspondence to Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

For The Michigan Farmer.

A BY-PRODUCT OF SHEEP.

Rarely do we consider that the sheep have any value other than that derived from the wool and the mutton; but an important by-product is the manure which, according to somebody's estimate, is worth a trifle over \$3 per year for each sheep. If this be true, and there is every reason to believe it is, the manure alone will nearly pay for the cost of keeping the animal. In parts of the west where grass land is cheap and plentiful, and all the hay for winter feeding can be had for the work of cutting it, it costs considerably less than \$3 per year for each sheep. Everything depends upon the owner. If a man has a fine breed of sheep, he is not apt to run the risk of letting the animals degenerate simply to keep within a prescribed limit of cost of food. But under ordinary conditions and good management, it ought not to cost more than \$3 a year for sheep.

The way the sheep produce this profit, which should keep them, is more indirect than most by-products. In fertilizing the soil where the grass and hay crops are gathered they are doing just as much real good as if they were producing so much more wool each year. Very few may be willing to acknowledge this, and if they had their choice they would take the \$3 in cash, and run the risk of ruining their grass fields. It is probably a good thing for many sheep farmers that they cannot rob the soil of this benefit. Our farms are degenerating fast enough without robbing them of more fertilizing material than is absolutely essential. Many farmers would have the wisdom and intelligence to keep up the fertility of the fields, but many other sheep owners would take all they could from them, and return nothing to the soil.

It is a fact that ten times as many more sheep could be raised in dairy states without injuring the interests of the dairymen, and all due to the fact that the sheep would keep down the weeds, and improve the pastures to such an extent that they would furnish enough extra food to feed the sheep without robbing the cows. Farmers could thus add a new profit to their work without extra outlay, or without extending their farms. When the value of the sheep is better understood we will find more of them in mixed farming districts, and a few sheep will be found upon nearly every farm just as to-day we find poultry and a cow or two.

Ohio.

E. P. SMITH.

For The Michigan Farmer.

LUCK WITH SHEEP.

In any branch of farming there are probably few expressions that are more often used than the term "luck"; if not in this form exactly then in some of its variations, as "good luck," "bad luck" or "fairly good luck," etc. It would be quite superfluous to mention that among all thorough-going stock breeders of any description the idea of luck and chance carries no weight whatever. In this day and age men are beginning to learn the lesson that he who does anything of his own might and determination is the one to whom the greater degree of success is meted out. There is no such thing as "luck," neither is there any such thing as chance. There is nothing about sheep raising that has its special allotted course so laid out but what the breeder can more or less influence to a very considerable extent, if he only will. If he exerts his opportunities in the proper direction and at the suitable time, he alone will reap the benefit; if he depends on "luck," what he might otherwise reap will be scattered to the four winds.

He who is "lucky" with his flock is the one who attends strictly to their needs, and cares for their requirements in a way that is judicious and intelligent. He who in his breeding labors under the theory that anything in the male line will answer for the duties of the ram is invariably the one who is never fortunate in having a thoroughly practical money-making flock. It is not always necessary for one to have registered stock to have a paying flock. In fact a registered flock can be a very poor investment unless the owner has

good business judgment, and is capable of using it in the management of the sheep. Registered stock are expensive, and it is also expensive to keep them up to the proper breeding standard; and unless one is sure that he is going to be able to make his revenues exceed his expenditures by a reasonable amount, he will find that there will be money in his pocket if he keeps out of the business. At any rate the person whose motto is of the lucky order should leave registered stock entirely alone.

Yet the fact that there is expense in keeping good stock up to the standard should not deter any one from seeking to improve his flock by gradually breeding them up into desirable grades. These are vastly superior to the mongrel and are within the reach of any one who has inclination in that direction; but the prospective breeder must put aside all theories that they will be the result of anything but careful, logical breeding towards the given object.

While in stock breeding "luck" is a matter that can not be depended upon. It still has its purpose. The careful and the careless breeder both make a use of it. The former who has or has had a definite object in view, and has labored for it and been successful, ascribes his success modestly to luck. The latter who has followed a haphazard course with nothing in view and little to do with, and consequently with no material result, is sure to lay all of his difficulties at the door of "ill-luck." So we may say that while luck has no place in a breeder's category, it still has its use.

C. P. REYNOLDS.

Shiawassee County, Mich.

POTATOES AND FIELD ROOTS FOR FATTENING LAMBS.

This experiment relates to the feeding of lambs bought upon the Montana ranges. The lambs were purchased at Culbertson, Montana, from Wm. B. Shaw, the manager of Prospect ranch. They had been reared on the open range and were part of a lot brought in from the range in the autumn of 1897.

Chief among the objects sought were the following: 1. To ascertain the value of potatoes, mangels and sugar beets respectively as food factors in fattening lambs. 2. To ascertain the outcome from feeding very ordinary range lambs under what may be termed high pressure feeding. There were also secondary objects sought, but of a less important nature. The behavior of the lambs on the diet of roots was the feature of the experiment. Potatoes are largely grown in our State, and in some seasons, as for instance, in 1895, the price falls so low that the marketing of the potatoes is of doubtful advantage. These conditions have very naturally begotten a desire on the part of the farmers to know their precise value in feeding and their relative value for the same use.

The lambs chosen were what might be termed the tail ends of a lot of 300. They were not really culls, but were small in size, and not of so good form as were the major portion of the lambs of the entire lot. They weighed on an average 49.7 lbs. when the experiment began. They were from Oxford Down grade sires and from dams that were essentially Merino grades in breeding. They were a little flat of rib and long of limb.

They were divided into three lots of 12 each, as 36 in all were fed. Each lot had a small apartment of the pigery, 8 ft. by 11 ft., and each had access to a small yard, 8 ft. by 20 ft., on the sunny side of the pigery. They were plentifully supplied with water and salt in addition to the other food named. They were weighed every two weeks. Those to which the potatoes were fed were spoken of as lot 1; those to which the mangels were fed are referred to as lot 2; and those to which the sugar beets were fed are designated as lot 3.

The grain portion of the food fed consisted of corn, barley and oil cake, fed in equal parts by weight. The hay was clover and timothy, the former predominating. The lambs in lot 1 were fed potatoes, those in lot 2 mangels, and those in lot 3 sugar beets. The grain was fed whole and the hay uncut, and they were given of each what they would eat up clean and no more.

The food was estimated at average market values in the State. These were as follows: Hay, per ton, \$4.00; oil cake, ton, \$22.00; corn, per bushel of

56 lbs., 22c; barley, per bushel of 48 lbs., 20c; potatoes, per bushel of 60 lbs., 5c; sugar beets per bushel of 50 lbs., 5½c. These valuations would make the potatoes 33c, per 100 lbs., the mangels 10c, and the sugar beets 11c.

The time covered by the entire experiment was 117 days. The preparatory period began Nov. 15, 1897, and covered 7 days. The experiment proper covered 98 days. The lambs were sold when fattened to P. Van Hoven, to be retailed in the Twin City markets.

The evenness in the amounts of the food consumed was very marked. Out of a total of 12,457 lbs. eaten the extreme difference was only 47 lbs., and this was chiefly from the more grain consumed by the lambs in lot 3. The average total of food consumed per day was 3.52 lbs. The average amount of roots consumed per day was practically the same by the lambs in each lot. In all instances it was relatively small, not exceeding 1¼ lbs. per day, notwithstanding that the lambs were given all that they would eat up clean. Although the amounts consumed by the lambs were practically the same, the cost of the food consumed by the lambs in lot 1 was \$3.51 more than that of the food fed to the lambs in lot 2, and \$3.05 more than that of the food fed to the lambs in lot 3.

During the 98 days feeding of the experiment proper the profit made on the lambs in lot 1 was \$8.50, on the lambs in lot 2 \$11.13 and on the lambs in lot 3 \$13.26. In figuring this profit the lambs were charged virtually at what they had cost when the experiment proper began. This was \$3.34 per 100 lbs., and they were estimated at the close of the same period at \$5 per 100 lbs., the price for which they were actually sold on March 12, 1898.

The total average profit made by one lamb in each lot during the experiment proper, without any shrinkage in weight, was as follows: Lot 1, 86c; lot 2, \$1.05; lot 3, \$1.24.

At the beginning of experiment, on November 15th, the average weight of each lamb in the respective lots was given as below: Lot 1, 49.6 lbs.; lot 2, 49.8 lbs.; lot 3, 49.6 lbs.

At the close of the experiment these weights had increased to the following: Lot 1, 82.5 lbs.; lot 2, 80.4 lbs.; lot 3, 84.2 lbs.

The average gain, therefore, on the lambs for the 117 days was 32.9 lbs., 30.6 lbs., and 34.6 lbs., respectively. The average gain made per month during the experiment proper was 9.2 lbs., and during the entire period of feeding, 8.4 lbs. The average cost of making 100 lbs. of gain during the experiment proper was \$4.33, and during the whole feeding period, \$4.51.

A noticeable feature of the experiment is the relatively high cost of the grain portion of the ration. While the grain fed during the experiment proper amounted to \$32.79, the cost of the hay was only \$5.73, or not much more than one-sixth as much. It is also to be noted that while the mangels fed cost only \$1.46, and the sugar beets \$1.64, the potatoes cost \$4.95.

During the experiment proper a profit of but 17c. was made on the increase in weight over the cost of food used in making it with the lambs in lot 1. With the lambs in lot 2 it was \$2.72, and with those in lot 3 it was \$4.30. Happy is the country that can furnish foods so cheaply as to make any profit possible on the increase weight made during the fattening period.

The cash returns for 35 lambs, for one died during the experiment, was \$137.06. The entire outlay for the lambs and for the food fed to them was \$111.45. Hence, there was a profit on the 36 lambs of \$25.61, or 71c. per lamb. The lamb that died was in the lot to which mangels were fed. It died but three days prior to the close of the experiment proper. The trouble was urinal in character, but whether it was in any way associated with the feeding of the mangels is not clear.

On better lambs of the same shipment a net profit of \$1.49 per lamb was made during an experiment that was simultaneously conducted. But the more favorable result is not to be attributed entirely to the superior development of the lambs. It is rather to be attributed to the use of cheaper foods. But it is true, nevertheless, that the lambs in the experiment referred to sold for 50c. more per cwt.

The average value of such lamb in Montana was \$1.62. The average selling price was \$3.89, hence the average advance in value over the cost price was \$2.27.

The conclusion, therefore, is legitimate that the food factors fed in this experiment gave very satisfactory returns, even with lambs that were under rather than over the average. The further conclusion is also correct that potatoes are a much more costly food to use in fattening lambs than either mangels or sugar beets. They would seem, however, to be almost equally useful in producing gains.

THOS. SHAW.

University of Minnesota.

FLOCKS AND FLEECES.

We see by the Sheep-Breeder that the annual meeting of the Improved Black Top Association was held this year at Union City. The President and Secretary say it was held at Eaton Rapids. But, of course, Mr. Burch knows better than they do.

A firm of St. Paul feeders recently purchased 5,000 head of grade Shropshire lambs in Oregon, from whence they will be shipped to St. Paul and fed for about three months. The price paid per head was \$2.50 at the ranch, which is 35 to 50 cents per head more than ordinary lambs are selling for in Oregon, the higher price being paid because of their fine quality.

A consignment of goats were sold for market purposes; the nannies and wethers sold at \$3.60 and the kids at \$4.75. Foreigners from along the coast of the Mediterranean are the principal buyers, but a good many of the carcasses are smuggled in as sheep by parties having contracts to supply county charitable institutions.—Chicago Journal.

Joseph Wing, writing of the Dorset Horned sheep says of the ewe: "This faculty of producing tiptop lambs is naturally most noticeable in the use of the Dorset ewe, and it may be that she will produce a finer lamb when mated with a Hampshire, Southdown or Oxford sire than were she to be bred to a pure bred Dorset ram. This is a general practice in Dorsetshire I am told. The Dorset sire, however, is able to make a good showing when crossed on ewes of other breeds, and not infrequently he has been a surprise to me."

LAND IN TEXAS

THE "LONE STAR" STATE

CORN

COTTON 20,000 acres finest Texasland in tracts to suit, on easy terms. High. Free from malaria. Pure water. In DeWitt and Victoria counties, where the gulf breeze blows. Don't freeze another winter, come to the land of comfort.

Full Details Free

STOCK E. N. FRUIT

FORDTRAN

Address THOMASTON, DEWITT CO., TEXAS

Circulars Free

ON THE SOO RAILWAY

LOVERLAND

IN WISCONSIN

Rich hardwood farming lands near stations at \$350 to \$600 per acre. A natural grass country. Clover over three feet. Timothy over four feet. Big yields of Wheat, Rye, Barley, Potatoes and Tobacco. A healthful climate—Pure water.

Write for illustrated book and maps to **D.W. Casseday, Land Agent** "Soo" Ry. Minneapolis, Minnesota.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SHEEP.

RAMBOUILLET, U. S. A.—100 rams and 100 ewes, registered, for sale. THOMAS WYCKOFF, importer and director of breeding, Orchard Lake, Mich.

LINCOLN Sheep and Chester White Swine. Either sex, and all ages for sale. Write or come and see me. A. H. WARREN, Ovid, Mich.

FOR SALE.—14 choice Oxford-Down Ram lambs, registered. Also registered Tamworth swine and Red Polled cattle. Farm ½ mile from city limits. EDWIN O. WOOD, Flint, Mich.

FOR SALE. Choice Shrop. Ram Lambs from Bowen-Jones and Minton stock. Also White Holland Turkeys from imported stock. LYMAN RODGERS, Dowagiac, Mich.

115 GOOD LAMBS AND SHEEP FOR SALE. Address L. W. OVIATT, North Williams, Bay Co., Mich.

STILL IN THE BUSINESS at Hickory Grove with a fine lot of American Merino, Delaine and Rambouillet rams. A. A. WOOD, Salline, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE HALL STOCK FARM has on hand a few choice imported yearling and two-year-old rams, imported ram lambs and yearling and two-year-old American bred ewes and rams. Personal inspection invited. L. S. Dunham, Concord, Mich.

Farmers' Clubs.

CONDUCTED BY A. C. BIRD.

All correspondence for this department should be addressed to A. C. Bird, Highland, Mich.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

President—E. J. Cook, Owosso.
Vice-President—Mrs. E. L. Lockwood, Petersburg.
Secretary-Treasurer—C. M. Pierce, Elva.
Directors—W. H. Howlett, Canaanville, C. J. Phelps, Damon; F. M. Whelan, Vernon; A. L. Landon, Springport; H. Gaunt, Highland; A. F. Green, Eaton Rapids.

All communications relating to the organization of new clubs should be addressed to C. M. Pierce, Elva, Mich.

AMENDING INSURANCE COMPANIES' CHARTERS.

As the season for the holding of the annual meetings of the many farmers' mutual insurance companies is near at hand, at the request of several correspondents we will give a synopsis of the editorial comments appearing in these columns during the months of January and February upon the insurance question.

In the following table we give the average assessment rates of all farmers' mutual insurance companies doing business in Michigan. The table is arranged in five-year periods:

1872 to 1876 inclusive, \$1.52 per thousand dollars.
1877 to 1881 inclusive, 1.53 per thousand dollars.
1882 to 1886 inclusive, 1.73 per thousand dollars.
1887 to 1891 inclusive, 1.98 per thousand dollars.
1892 to 1896 inclusive, 2.47 per thousand dollars.

There is more than \$200,000,000 insurance on farm property carried in these companies. On this insurance was paid by the farmers of this State in assessments during the last five-year period, from 1892 to 1896, the immense sum of \$2,470,000, or an average of \$470,000 a year. Had the management of these companies been such that the assessment rate of 1872 to 1876 still prevailed, the farmers of this State would have saved \$190,000 in insurance tax alone each year of the period, or \$950,000 in the five years. Had the rate of 1882 to 1886 continued there would have been an annual saving of \$148,000 or \$740,000 for the five-year period. Had there even been no increase over the high rate of 1887 to 1891, the amount paid out would have been decreased \$98,000 each year, or \$490,000 in the period.

Our study of the question leads us to believe that the mismanagement of these companies may be attributed chiefly to the following causes:

First. The fee system of paying the secretary and the agents.

Second. Either too large territory covered by the company or too little supervision by the secretary.

Third. Failure to reinsure all risks within a reasonable period.

Fourth. The lack of a proper mortgage clause in the charter.

Fifth, and most important of all, and the unavoidable result of each of the above, too high insurance.

To amend the charter of these companies, if organized under the general law, as nearly all are, the following steps are necessary:

First. Notice of intention to amend, together with the time and place of meeting for that purpose, must be published for five successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation published weekly in the county or counties where such company does business.

Second. Amendments can be voted upon only at the regular annual meetings, except in the case of companies organized previous to 1873. Such companies may amend at a special meeting, called in accordance with their charter, providing the above notice has been given.

Third. The vote required to pass an amendment is determined by the company's charter.

Fourth. The amendments must then be submitted to the Attorney-General of the State, accompanied with a fee of \$5, for his approval.

Fifth. After this approval copies must be filed with the Commissioner of Insurance, and with the clerk of the county in which the office of the company is located.

The Attorney-General insists that the amendments must be passed word for word as published in the newspaper notice; that the president and secretary of the company shall make affidavit to the publication of the notice; and that the first publication of the notice shall be five full weeks before the date of the meeting at which the amendment is to be considered.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER AND THE FARMERS' CLUBS.

During the past few weeks many of the most enthusiastic farmers' club workers of the State, in their correspondence with the editor of this department, have expressed their appreciation of the work The Michigan Farmer is doing for the farmers' club movement. These expressions have accumulated upon our desk until we have concluded to publish, in next week's issue, from their number, a few of the most pertinent. We believe that in so doing we shall but justly call attention to the fact that The Michigan Farmer has earned the loyal and enthusiastic support of every club member in Michigan.

PROGRAM FOR STATE ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

The following excellent program has been prepared for the Sixth Annual Meeting of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs, to be held at Lansing, December 13-15, 1898:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 1 O'CLOCK.
Prayer—Rev. Dr. Seasholes, First Baptist church, Lansing.
Music—Mrs. N. E. Cochrane, Dundee Farmers' Club.

Address of welcome—Hon. C. B. Collingwood, senator-elect, fourteenth district.
Response—A. B. Cook, Maple River Club.

Annual report of Association secretary—C. M. Pierce, Progress Club.
Appointment of committees.
General club work and reports of delegates.

TUESDAY EVENING, 7:30 O'CLOCK.
President's annual address—E. J. Cook, Maple River Club. Discussion led by Cambridge and Novi Clubs.

"Neglected Opportunities"—Mrs. N. E. Cochrane, Dundee Club, editor Household and Children's Department National Stockman. Discussion led by Millington and Troy Clubs.

Music for this session furnished by the Agricultural College students.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 8 O'CLOCK.
Twenty-minute addresses as follows: "The University of Michigan," President James B. Angell, LL. D.; "The State Normal," Pres. R. G. Boone, A. M.; "The Agricultural College," Pres. J. L. Snyder, Ph. D.; "The College of Mines," Pres. M. E. Wadsworth, Ph. D.; "Industrial School for Boys," Sup't J. E. St. John; "School for the Blind," Sup't E. P. Church.

Question Box on State Institutions, conducted by J. T. Daniells, ex-president of State Association of Farmers' Clubs.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 1 O'CLOCK.
Consideration of Committee Reports.
Election of Officers.

Miscellaneous Business.
Joint meeting, Grange and Farmers' Clubs, program to be announced later.

THURSDAY MORNING.
Visiting State Institutions.

All railroads will issue tickets on the certificate plan at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Hotel rates as follows: Hudson, \$1.25 double and \$1.50 single. Downey, \$1.50 and \$2. New Grand, \$1.25. Hotel Butler, \$1. The above rates will be granted to delegates and their friends and all members of local clubs who attend the State meeting. Credential blanks will be forwarded by the Association Secretary to all secretaries of local clubs, and they should be filled out and given to the delegates to entitle them to seats in the convention. The annual Association dues must also be paid for the ensuing year.

C. M. PIERCE,
Secretary State Association.

WHY SHOULD WE ATTEND THE ASSOCIATION MEETING?

BY F. D. WELLS.

The benefits to be derived from attending the meetings of the State Association have been so well set forth in recent numbers of The Farmer that it would seem as though nothing is left to be said. The good to come from such assemblies is such as can be obtained in no other way. Certainly no club should neglect this opportunity.

But the benefit to the Association is no less important. It needs every delegate that it can get. People will judge the clubs by the annual meeting. The larger and more enthusiastic the meeting the more important will the clubs be considered. There is nothing that will secure the respect due the clubs like an appearance of size and prosperity, and there is no way in which this can be shown better than at the annual meeting.

Let every delegate, then, make an honest effort to be present. Those who find that they can not attend should see to it that others be given an opportunity. All who are interested in club work should bear in mind that they will be welcome at the meeting, although they may not be delegates.

It should also be remembered that the meeting is not only for the benefit of those concerned, but for the farmers of the State as well, and not only for Michigan, but for the whole coun-

try. There are few who realize how great an interest has been excited in other states by the clubs of Michigan. Every action is watched closely by those who are anxious to see a similar social and educational movement in their own respective states. A large meeting this year will mean much to others, and certainly everybody should be willing to make some sacrifice to aid in the good cause. No one should be influenced by the weak and selfish plea that "One delegate won't make much difference." It takes individuals to make up a meeting, and everyone counts for one.

The attendance at Lansing this year ought to be greater than that of any previous year, and it will be if every club does its duty. Certainly there is every reason to expect that both in numbers and in interest the annual meeting of 1898 will not be a disappointment.

WILL THE FARMERS' CLUB HELP THE FARMER?

HON. A. L. BEMIS.

This question has been asked the writer and the answer has always been, Yes. And we are certain that this answer is absolutely correct. Whether it shall be correct to a great degree or only to a very limited extent, depends entirely upon the farmer himself. The club won't help the farmer much who does not attend. No one questions but that the public school is a great benefit, and it is equally true that no one expects the public school to benefit those who never attend it. The club is the farmer's school, and as an occasional day's attendance at the public school won't do much for a child, so an occasional call at a club meeting without taking any part or interest in its affairs, won't do much for a farmer. True, there is once in a while a child that goes to school month in and month out for years without much apparent benefit, but in such cases it is generally conceded that there is something wrong with the child, and not that our public school system is a failure.

The State Pharmacists' Association is a great organization in the interest of the drug trade, but it probably can't do much for the thousands of druggists who never attend its meetings. Nor does their absence prove the uselessness of the association, nor prevent its growth. The same is true of the Retail Grocers' Association, the Bankers' Association, the State Press Association, etc., etc. In this great day of conventions, associations and organizations, can you say you don't believe in organizations? As well might you say you don't believe in electricity. This is the electrical age, and the day of organization, no matter what you believe.

We will concede that during the summer the farmer has but little time to use anything but his muscle, but winter is near at hand, the time when he should use his head. The club belongs to the farmer. He originated it and it is an organization purely for his benefit and advancement. He can make it prosperous, and in turn it will make him prosperous; or he can make it die from maternal neglect in its infancy. Farmers, what will you do with the club?

REPORTS FROM LOCAL CLUBS.

SPRING ARBOR FARMERS' CLUB.
November meeting convened at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Tousey. W. F. Glidersleeve and Frank Hitt were elected delegates to the State Association. Our club accepted an invitation to join the Concord, Parma and Sandstone Clubs in a union meeting at Concord, Jan. 25, 1899. F. W. Fowler, Hon. H. N. Tefft and A. Avery were appointed to present resolutions and instructions to our delegates, the same to be considered at our next meeting, Dec. 3, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Fowler.

Jackson Co. C. J. R., Cor. Sec.
THE ARGONAUT.

Met at the home of B. B. Power, Nov. 3. Two delegates were elected to represent the club at the State Association. Mrs. B. B. Power and Mrs. J. D. Hazen were selected to represent the club at the County Convention of Farmers' Clubs at Pontiac, Nov. 15.

Oakland Co. COR. SEC.

SAND BEACH FARMERS' CLUB.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hargreaves entertained the club Nov. 2. The Klamis County Salary Bill was thoroughly discussed and heartily endorsed by the club. Willet Ward was elected delegate to the State Association. A paper on

"Kitchen Wisdom," by Mrs. Geo. Hall, was full of good thoughts. Next meeting Dec. 7, with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Webb.

WILLET WARD, Cor. Sec. Pro. Tem.
Huron Co.
MAPLE RIVER FARMERS' CLUB.

The October meeting was entertained on the last Tuesday of the month at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Gladden. There was a good attendance and a usually enjoyable meeting.

The Association question: "The most practical solution of the railroad taxation question," was presented by M. H. Seeley. He adopted a little circumlocution with the result that he was a little inclined to be non-committal as to just what he thought of the railroad question, or as to his ideas of just how it should be best solved. He believes that the custom of giving passes to legislators is a curse and should be done away with as a reproach to any respectable community.

Geo. T. Mason, the Republican nominee for State representative from Shiawassee, was present and gave a few remarks on the topic. He believes in equal taxation, but believes that if the railroad bill should carry it will meet many severe obstacles before it can be properly enforced. In some respects the bill will not prove as satisfactory as its promoters may desire. There was no further discussion of the subject. There were several other papers presented on various subjects that were much enjoyed.

The club is very much elated over its success in securing a rural free mail delivery route in this county; this subject took up a considerable portion of their attention. For several years this subject has been agitated by two or three members, but apparently without any particular success. Something like six weeks ago the topic was again presented to the club. A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Payne and Snyder to look into the matter and see what could be done towards securing a route. The prospect seemed so favorable that a petition was drafted and forwarded to Washington; within a few days a postoffice inspector was on hand to look over the proposed route, and as a result a regular rural route was established, and the carrier began his work November 1st. The service is made up of two routes, with the starting point at the Owosso postoffice. The one in which this club is particularly interested makes a circuit, covering some sixteen miles south of the city. There was also another route laid out west of the city, covering some eleven miles. One man covers both routes, going over the latter in the forenoon and the former in the afternoon.

Everyone is very enthusiastic over the scheme, and it will no doubt prove a success. Not only those along the regular road are enjoying the service, but farmers on the cross roads, half a mile off the regular line, are putting up boxes at the corners for their mail.

Next meeting will be held Thanksgiving day with Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Seeley. No regular program will be given, but after the business meeting and election of delegates to State Association, the day will be given over to a general social time.

Shiawassee Co. C. P. REYNOLDS.
WEBSTER OF OAKLAND FARMERS' CLUB.

Club met Nov. 2, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Greer, with the usual good attendance. The election of delegates to the State Association and the arranging for the county meet, to be held in Pontiac, November 15, consumed the time, and the literary program was omitted. Some members think the club is getting so large it should be divided. The men talked it up before the meeting was called to order and thought they had it almost divided, but when the matter was suggested in the house the ladies vetoed it at once.

Ebb Voorheis led "City Life versus Country Life." Said he had spent about one-fifth of his life in town, and that there when you found as many people congregated as there were here, you always found them engaged in progressive eucure or something of that nature. He preferred country life. One gentleman thought the work of a farm house was too much for any one woman. The idea found favor that this feature might be made better if the husband took as much pains to secure good help indoors as he did out. One lady referred to the privileges of town life in the line of good sermons and lectures. Another thought she would prefer a large bin of potatoes to a half bushel or a peck, a barrel of meal to a few

cents' worth, and plenty of milk, eggs and butter, all of which the farmer has in abundance. Another thought city life all right with a good farm and a good fat pocketbook to back it. Next meeting, December 7, with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bump. Annual election of officers on that day.

MRS. T. SEAMARK, Cor. Sec.
Oakland Co.

WATERLOO FARMERS' CLUB.

October meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McIntee. The question box suggested the following: "How much wheat should be sown to the acre?" Seven pecks; summer fallow, less. "Should timothy be sown with wheat or later?" With wheat. "Cause of and preventative for mold on canned fruit?" Soak piece of writing paper in brandy, lay it on top of fruit, sealing tightly. "Is the owner of a dog responsible for the damage done in highway?" He is. There was also quite a discussion as to the annexation of the Philippines. It was unanimously resolved to be the expression of this club that it is to the interest of every farmer to post notices forbidding hunting with dogs and firearms on his farm.

Jackson Co. A. W. SUMMER, Cor. Sec.
SOUTHWEST VERNON FARMERS' CLUB.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Clark entertained the club Nov. 3. Nearly all the members and a large number of visitors, including Association President E. J. Cook, were present. The interviewing committee reported that both representatives and senators were in favor of the Atkinson and County Salaries Bills. Besides the general program a paper was given by Mrs. F. D. Clark on "Is woman's intellect capable of grasping and solving the questions of to-day?" She argued in the affirmative, and brought out some good remarks from several present. E. J. Cook and others gave some good talks on general club work and the benefits derived therefrom. December meeting with Mr. and Mrs. James Prior.

Shlawassee Co. REPORTER.
SOUTH JACKSON FARMERS' CLUB.

One of the most successful meetings of the year was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Goldsmith. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The abstracts of titles of Jackson Co. are now in the hands of and owned by a private individual, and are at any time liable to be removed from the Register's office; therefore be it

Resolved, That we believe that said abstracts should be owned by the county and kept in the Register's office, accessible to all citizens of the county.

That we recommend that the Board of Supervisors either purchase the abstracts or take measures to secure a new set, as they may determine shall be for the best interests of the people of this county.

The committee reported that legislative candidate Hyndman pledged support to both the Atkinson and Kimmis Bills, and that Mr. Sharpe would support the Kimmis Bill, and the Atkinson Bill unless the recent decision of the Supreme Court makes necessary some changes.

The Association topic was opened with a paper by R. D. M. Edwards, one of the best read before the club this year. It will be published in full in this department in an early issue.

Mr. DeLand thinks the Atkinson Bill faulty, that it will never remedy the trouble between the people and the railroads. Taxes ought not to be over 1½ per cent. If we raise railroad taxes by the Atkinson Bill the companies will arrange their freight rates so that the people will have to pay every cent of it. The M. C. R. R. paid \$2,000,000 for their charter and we cannot take it away without paying for it. The right and business-like way is to buy that charter, even if we have to pay \$10,000,000 for it. Before we monkey with the Atkinson Bill let us buy that charter and pay for it like men. He is heartily in favor of the Kimmis Bill. That is right and just.

Mr. Smith: The gentleman in charge of the Atkinson Bill is one of the best lawyers in the State. The bill may not be perfect. Nothing in this world is. This is not a question of perfection, but what we can get. It is the best bill thus far. The Michigan Central charter can be amended by a two-thirds vote. Don't worry about a suit for damages from that road. What grounds would they bring it on? In New York it is a misdemeanor for a member of the legislature to accept free transportation. Make that a law here. I hail the day when farmers will organize and demand their rights. He also approved of the Kimmis Bill.

J. C. Sharpe: The country must control the railroads or the railroads will control the country. He objects to the Atkinson Bill, particularly to Sec. 6. He also objects to pledging himself to any bill. When you ask a man to vote for a particular bill you don't know what you are doing unless you thoroughly understand that bill. A bill that looks very innocent may be full of villainy and corruption. A bill may be so doctored in the committee room that its own father won't know it when it comes out. Here the president gently reminded Mr. Sharpe that he was wandering, that it is the principle we are after. As to the principle there can be no question said Mr. Sharpe. There I will commit myself. I am heartily in favor of the principle, but I will not pledge myself to vote for the Atkinson Bill or any other old bill.

Mr. Edwards: All that the railroads ask is to throw us off our guard. The special charters provide that they may be repealed. Let us demand that all railroads pay the same rate of taxation that we pay. We have a governor in favor of this principle, something we may never have again, and now is the time to act.

Delegates to the State Association will be chosen at the next meeting, with Mr. and Mrs. John Kimmel.

HELEN M. CARPENTER, Reporter.
Jackson Co.

FULTON CENTER FARMERS' CLUB.

Club met with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Laycock, Nov. 3, with about forty present, notwithstanding the busy time. We have an advertising sheet in our club wherein any farmer may make known anything he may have to sell. We have had nine meetings during the year. Have added fifteen members. Have lost one from death. Officers elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Jos. Foster; vice-pres., N. Walker; sec., O. Chaffin; cor. sec. and treas., Mrs. Abel Skinner. Pres. J. Foster and F. Lewis were elected delegates to the State Association. A joint meeting with the Washington Club will be held Dec. 8.

MRS. ABEL SKINNER, Cor. Sec.
Gratiot Co. SALEM FARMERS' CLUB.

At the November meeting, with Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, a paper on "The farm and its surroundings" was presented by Mr. Chas. Kingsley. He said the thrift and tidiness of the farm, house and barns are usually typical of the culture to be found within. This is often due to the wife. Thought if mothers would occasionally go to the field with water and a lunch it would be of mutual benefit. Referred to the high price of beef as compared with other farm products, and thought farmers were to blame for not being in shape to profit therefrom. Specialists are at a disadvantage now. General farming pays, and that should always include the good butter and beef cow. The paper provoked lively discussion, and in many ways manifested the great work done by, and in store for, the club.

Washtenaw Co. C. L. ROSS, Cor. Sec.

Veterinary Department.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

Advice through this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case fully, also name and address of the writer. The initials will only be given. When an answer is requested by mail it becomes private practice, and a fee of one dollar must accompany the letter.

Chills.—Nine-year-old Norman mare is very nervous. She has chills after I put her in barn. Has very little appetite. P. S., Whittaker, Mich.—Give her fifteen grains quinine three times a day. Keep her bowels open and feed carrots once a day.

Wound on shin.—Horse got hurt one year ago; skin was scraped off shin and tendons. Wound has not healed. W. H. W., Madison, Mich.—Apply equal parts calomel, oxide zinc and tannic acid three times a day. If there be a fungus in wound burn it with a red-hot iron.

Thrush.—My five-year-old mare had thrush. I wrote you and followed your prescription. She got well. Now her foot smells and seems to decay. How should she be treated? F. J. B., Tustin, Mich.—Remove all ragged edges of frog and apply zenoleum full strength twice a day. Keep the feet dry and clean until she gets well.

Fistula of Withers.—My cow has a swelling on top of neck and side. It has increased in size gradually for the past six months. P. C. T., Breckenridge, Mich.—Cut it open and allow access to empty, then apply one part

carbolic acid to thirty parts water twice a day. The opening should be made so as to allow free drainage of tumor.

Inferior grade of milk.—A cow gives 20 quarts of milk a day, but no cream raises on it. I feed her milk to two calves and they do well. She has not been this way all her life. A. H., Henrietta, Mich.—Her milk is of a low grade. You can change it but very little by changing her feed. Try oil meal, corn meal and clover hay. Also feed some sugar beets.

Eruptive Fever.—My hogs are sick. One died after 24 hours' sickness. Another broke out in sores over body and soon died. I think they caught this disease at the State fair. P. M., Fowlerville, Mich.—I think your hogs suffer from an eruptive fever. Give them one teaspoonful of the following mixture: Flower sulphur, sulphate iron and nitrate potash twice a day in feed.

Eczema.—Five-year-old ewe is in fair condition. Has scabs all over body; a yellow fluid oozes through them. Is it contagious? She is one of a flock of sixteen head that I purchased six weeks ago. S. S. W., Mayville, Mich.—Your ewe suffers from eczema. Apply borax one-quarter pound in one gallon water once a day to sore parts of skin. As none of the others show any symptoms of scab I should say it is not contagious. However, you had better separate her from your other sheep until she recovers. Give her plenty salt.

Tuberculosis.—How can I detect tuberculosis in cattle if it should make its appearance in my herd. Subscriber.—The disease may be acute, but is usually chronic. There is some dullness, tenderness of the withers, back and loins and of the walls of the chest, occasional dryness of the nose, heat of the horns and ears, increased temperature, weak, quick pulse, stiffness of the limbs, dry cough. The glands about the throat are enlarged. As the disease progresses the symptoms become more aggravated, the animal loses flesh, coat rough and a general unthriftiness look comes over the animal. However, some animals do not show much lack of thrift and the disease progresses very slowly and can only be detected by the tuberculin test or a critical examination by a competent veterinary surgeon.

FREE! A beautiful Solid Gold Shell RING with a simulating Birthday Stone, mounted in Belcher setting, also an exquisite Tiffin style Opal Stick Pin.

YOU PAY NOTHING. SIMPLY SEND ADDRESS ON A POST CARD and we will send you 12 packages of imperishable Violet Sachet Perfume to sell for us. If you can, at 19 cents each. When sold send us our money, and we will send you FREE both prizes. (To each month is dedicated a precious stone. Anyone wearing the stone of their birth-month insures them great and unending good luck.) These Birthday Rings surpass in beauty any FREE premium ever offered. Send Address on Post Card. No money required. Perfume returnable if not sold. Mention this paper. **NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.** 46, 48, 50 W. Larned St., DETROIT, MICH.

FROM FACTORY TO CONSUMER
At Least Possible Cost.
Feed Cutters & Shredders. We have them in all sizes, both for hand and power use. A complete shredder only \$19.60. Send for catalogue. **STANDARD CARRIAGE & IMPLEMENT CO.,** Ann Arbor, Mich.

Buy a Phonograph
If you think of buying a talking machine—not a phone, or a gram, or a graph, or any cheap imitation of the original invention—buy the genuine

Edison Phonograph
Sings, plays, talks. Reproduces sounds of all kinds—song of the lark, chirp of the cricket, barking of dogs, Operatic music, both vocal and instrumental; sacred songs; band selections; piano, cornet, banjo; voices of famous singers and orators; your own voice; your children's voices.

The Standard Phonograph
Will reproduce any record, will make records, and will shave them off for use a second time. Fun for the whole family. Entertain your friends during the long winter evenings. A child can operate it. Wonderful!

National Phonograph Co., Broadway and 26th St., New York. Factory at Edison's Laboratory, Orange, N. J. Write for Catalogue No. 2 (Latest Edition.)

A Good Wagon
begins with good wheels. Unless the wheels are good the wagon is a failure. IF YOU BUY THE **ELECTRIC STEEL WHEEL** made to fit your wagon will always have good wheels. Can't dry out or rot. No loose tires. Any height, any width free. Catalog free. **ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.,** Box 58, QUINCY, ILL.

BUSHEL CRATES. FOR MATERIAL for same address **PROCTER BROS.,** Romeo, Mich.

Mention Michigan Farmer when writing advertisers

JOS. HORNE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

A LESS PRICE POINTER.

We don't ask you to accept our statements without proving them. As a matter of fact, we would prefer you to prove them. Now take what follows: It is an easy matter to ask us for samples and compare them with any goods that are on sale at about double the figure in any of your home stores. That's the best proof that can be offered. You are the jury and the cloth is the witness. By all the rules of evidence your verdict should be in our favor.

An exceptional offering in all wool Fancy Dress Fabrics—mind, all wool—in a number of assorted styles,

At 18 Cents a Yard.

Here is the greatest value we ever offered for the least money: Black and Navy Blue Tailor Cheviots, thoroughly shrunk and sponged ready for use; further, they are 50 inches wide; still further, they are \$1.25 a yard quality. We are not going to dwell on this fact, however. You are to be the cloth expert. We have priced them

At 65 Cents a Yard.

We are offering a splendid value in 44-inch Black Epinglines, that usually sell in any retail store for \$1.00 a yard

At 50 Cents a Yard.

This is a good place to speak of Linings and we very rarely say anything about them to mail order customers. We have a splendid quality of Black Percale Lining that would cost you in any store 15c. a yard. It has a beautiful moire finish and our price for it is but 10 cents a yard.

PITTSBURG, PA.

HELP WANTED Energetic men to sell Lubricating Oils and Greases. Address **CENTRAL REFINING CO.,** Cleveland, O.

Mammoth White Holland Turkeys for Sale at Mead Brook Farm, Rochester, Mich. Also a few very choice **MINORCA COCKERELS** "Garland strain."

WE TRUST THE PUBLIC

and send them our Incubator on trial. No man should buy an incubator and pay for it before giving it a trial. You pay not a cent for ours until you have given it a thorough trial. It's made so that nobody can fail with it. A child can run it with 5 minutes attention daily. It beat all others at World's Fair, Nashville and Omaha Expositions. The best catalogue and treatise on incubation published, sent for 5 cts. Plans for Brooders, Poultry Houses, etc., sent upon receipt of 25 cts. **Von Colla Incubator Co.,** 32 Adams St., Delaware City, Del.

CARTRIDGES. Black powder \$1.25 per 100. Smokeless \$1.75 per 100. **CHAMBERLIN CARTRIDGE CO.,** 21 Michigan St., Cleveland, O.

HEEBNERS' Patent LEVEL-TREAD HORSE-POWER With SPEED REGULATOR. For 1, 2 and 3 Horses.

LITTLE GIANT Threshing Machine. Threshes Grain, Rice, Flax, Millet and Grass Seed. Fully warranted. Feed & Ensilage Cutters, Feed Grinders, etc. **HEEBNER & SONS, LANSDALE, PA., U. S. A.**

CHAMPAIGN TANK-HEATER AND FEEB-COOKER.

PATENTED JUNE 11, 1889. Ashes shaken down and removed with the shovel. Fire burn all winter. Regulated equal to a base-burner. No injury to tank. Send for circulars.

HANFORD REYNOLDS, Gifford, Ill.

YOU NEED A SAFE



To Keep Valuables and Papers In as a Protection Against Fire and Burglars.

Our No. 4 Victor Safe has improved combination lock on outer door, also inside door with key lock. Inside dimensions 19x14x12½ inches; weight, 800 pounds; regular price, \$60.00; our price, \$30.00.

No. 3 has same combination lock on outer door but no inner door. Inside dimensions, 15x10x10 inches; weight, 500 pounds; regular price, \$40.00; our price, \$17.00.

No. 1 has 3 tumblers, non-pickable combination lock; inside dimensions 10x6x8 inches; weight, 100 pounds; regular price, \$10.00; our price, \$7.00.

Each safe is guaranteed fireproof and of first-class materials and construction throughout. Prices on other sizes furnished on application. Address **MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.**

Horticultural.

For The Michigan Farmer.
MARKET GARDEN NOTES.

MARKETING IN WINTER.

Marketing vegetables in cold weather is often very disagreeable work, especially if they are stored in pits out of doors and one must dig them out of the frozen ground. The method most generally used by market gardeners is to dig a long trench three or four feet deep and three to six feet wide, then placing such vegetables as potatoes, beets, carrots and turnips in sections, and covering with earth. Sometimes to fill orders one must get out some of the vegetables on the coldest day in winter. To avoid this exposure and facilitate the work, one should try to provide better methods of storing vegetables than these earth pits. If one does not wish to incur the expense of building a vegetable cellar, he can greatly improve the earth pit by planking the sides, ends, and about one-half the width of the top, then banking and covering the plank with earth to a depth sufficient to keep out the frost. Sections can be made by putting in pieces of plank across the pit, having two thicknesses of plank for each partition one foot apart, and fill the space with earth. As the pit is filled, planks are laid over the portion not covered, and later, when it is needed, a thick covering of straw is put on the planks, and more boards or planks laid over the straw to hold it down.

Each section should have an opening for ventilation. One way to provide for this is to nail pieces of boards together, making a tube about two feet long and six or eight inches square. Place it in the top of the pit, nail a piece of board over the top to keep out the rain, and make a hole on one side near the top six or eight inches square. On warm days leave the tube open, and on cold days fill it with straw. The pit may be used for cabbages, cauliflowers and celery, if they are set in the pit upright and the roots planted in the soil on the bottom of the pit. In the section used for celery and cauliflower, I would advise putting in a small sash in one side of the pit to admit the light. When taking out vegetables in the winter a section of the pit is easily uncovered by removing the straw and planks from the top. This is much easier than digging off frozen earth. Care should be taken when covering the top of the pit that all the cracks between the planks are covered with strips of boards to keep the water out. Of course the pit should be made where good drainage is secured. One should so time the work as to take out a supply of vegetables for several days' marketing and put them in the house cellar if one has no better place for keeping them. I am planning to build a good out-of-door vegetable cellar besides the pit which I have described, and usually the best time for a gardener to do such jobs is in the early winter before the ground is frozen, for he has no time for it in the rush of work during the summer.

I have a plan of handling and marketing celery in winter that has proved very satisfactory in supplying customers in the villages near me. I have now a cellar under one of my buildings filled with boxes of celery which were put up in the following way: I drew a lot of boxes to the field and placed about two inches of soil in the bottom of each box; then taking up the unblanched celery with little soil on the roots, the plants were set upright in the box, putting from 25 to 50 plants in a box according to its size. I drew the celery to the cellar, and now water it in the boxes every few days in the following way: I use a tube with a funnel on the top to convey the water down to the roots of the celery without wetting the foliage, as the rule to be observed in keeping celery is to keep the roots moist and the stalks and leaves dry, for if they remain wet they soon decay. The boxes of celery which I wish to market first are covered with dark cloths, for all that is required to blanch celery is to cause it to grow in a dark space. In three or four weeks it will be ready for market, when a few boxes of celery are loaded in the market wagon with other vegetables, and my man drives to the villages where I sell my produce. Some customers will buy a whole box to put in their cellar, as they can keep it for several weeks, while others will buy a dozen or more plants, taking them out of the box with the roots on and plac-

ing the roots in soil in the cellar, where it keeps well until used up. If a part of the load is not sold it is returned to the cellar until the next trip. When marketing in cold days one can cover the boxes of celery with heavy blankets to protect it from freezing. This is the most economical and agreeable way to handle celery in cold weather that I have found. My old plan was to store it in trenches out of doors, then dig it out and trim and pack it in baskets for market. I have nearly frozen my hands doing this work, and then some of the celery would freeze or spoil if it was not all sold at once. I pick up the boxes for celery at the stores in the villages, and they cost me about five cents each. I can sometimes use the boxes for several years, which makes the expense for them very small. Sometimes, when retailing celery which was trimmed ready for use, i. e., the roots and unblanched stalks cut away, I have wrapped each bunch in paper and packed them in baskets to prevent freezing when distributing it to customers.

Cabbages we take from the pits or trenches on warm days in winter, and store a supply in the cellar, where we can get them when wanted. Winter squashes and onions are placed in the cellar on racks, where we can get them any time. When we can grow good squashes we find them very profitable, as they are easy to store and handle when marketing. The market gardener should plan to have a supply of vegetables for winter marketing that will last until he can grow some early crops under glass in the spring, and then obtain a steady income during the year.

Delaware Co., N. Y. W. H. JENKINS.

THE VALUE OF FRUIT.

Fruits are of great value in many forms of disease, says Modern Medicine, because of the acids they contain. These acids when taken into the blood break up some of the compounds of waste substances which have been formed, and thus give rise to an increased excretion of these substances through the kidneys. In this way fruits are of great advantage in the treatment of rheumatism, gout, gravel and all the different morbid conditions which accompany the so-called uric acid diathesis. The observations of Haig respecting the relations of uric acid to neurasthenia give to fruit a great dietetic value in this disease. He has shown that neurasthenia is almost always the result of the accumulation within the system of tissue wastes largely in the form of uric acid. The free use of fruits aids in the elimination of these poisons, not only by breaking up the compounds which they form in the body, but by stimulating the kidneys to increased normal activity.

Remembering the interesting fact pointed out by Bouchard, that rheumatism is really a toxemia, resulting from the decomposition of food stuffs in a dilated or prolapsed stomach, we may also attribute the beneficial effects of a fruit diet in rheumatism and allied conditions to its value in suppressing the formation of poisonous substances in the alimentary canal in the manner already pointed out.

Obesity, which is, like rheumatism, a diathesis, may be successfully treated by a fruit dietary. This is due not only to the fact that fruit is a natural food, and thus aids the system to establish normal tissue metamorphosis and a normal balance between the processes of assimilation and dissimilation, but also because it affords a very comfortable means of reducing the amount of nutrient material received to a minimum quantity.

Fruit is chiefly water, the amount of nutrient material it contains varying from five to eight or ten per cent. In most fruits, such as dried grapes, prunes, dates, etc. The writer has succeeded in reducing excessive weight in the most satisfactory manner, by prescribing a diet consisting almost exclusively of grapes and apples, allowing only a small bit of thoroughly dried bread or zwieback in connection with the fruit. In some cases the fruit may be allowed as often as three or four times a day, if necessary, to relieve an uncomfortable sensation of emptiness.

In fevers, fruits, especially in the form of fruit juices, are a most convenient and certainly the most appropriate of all foods. It is now almost universally recognized that beef tea and meat preparations of all sorts should be wholly proscribed in cases of fever, as the patient is already suf-

fering from the accumulation of waste matters to such a degree that the addition of even the small amount contained in beef tea or a small piece of meat may be sufficient to give rise to an exacerbation of the disease, and lessen the patient's chances for recovery.

KEROSENE FOR BORERS.

A correspondent of the Rural World sends the following to that journal:

"We can say something from actual practice on this subject. For three years we have relied upon coal oil entirely as a protection against rabbits. At the beginning of winter we mix one gallon of linseed oil, twenty-five pounds of white lead, five gallons of coal oil and one quart of crude carbolic acid and paint or wash our trees. We don't think the lead does much good. But as it is rank poison it may help that way. We think its greatest value lies in giving just a suggestion of whiteness to the bark, and anything wrong with the bark or under the bark is made more apparent, or is more easily seen. The ingredient in the mixture from which we get the greatest good, we think, is the coal oil. It has kept our trees almost absolutely free from the flat and round-headed borer and other bark insects. On 4,000 trees a careful search found less than 100 borers. We think careless painting is to blame for these. When we paint we cover all the lower branches and put it on without stint."

"A scientist, as he called himself, jumped onto us with both feet at a State horticultural meeting about putting a mineral paint mixed with mineral oil on the bark of a tree. We still live, and so do our trees. But the hurtful parasitical things don't. We can stand it, they can't. To test if coal oil would kill a tree, four thrifty trees in a nursery row were selected and marked. The dirt was dug out at the bottom to make a basin, then a full pint of oil was poured upon the upper part of the trunk of each tree until quite a pool of the oil collected at the root and sank into the soil. Not the slightest bad effect was observed."

"There is an orchard in an adjoining county which has been kept free from rabbit and borer injuries for twenty years. The trees are remarkably healthy to-day. It is our belief that the oil permeates the bark, and coal oil is deadly to insect egg life and the eggs or larvae are killed. We know coal oil won't kill trees. We know we don't have borers. We know it saves lots of money. Peter Henderson said, 'You can kill a weed as it comes through the ground with a feather, but let it get high and it will take an ax to kill it.' Destroy the eggs or larvae. Don't wait for the dust to show where the bug is. We take off our hats to science. We get down on our knees to proven facts."

That writer seems to have had a very different experience with kerosene from some of our Michigan fruit growers. It is true that kerosene is a very effective insecticide, but we have known of cases where it was as fatal to the trees as to the insects. There would be no use going to the trouble of making kerosene emulsion if the kerosene itself could be used in spraying trees. The mixture used in painting the trees—white lead, kerosene oil, carbolic acid and linseed oil—seems a very dangerous compound to apply to a tree. Still, we have never seen or heard of its application in this State, and perhaps an experiment on a very limited scale might give valuable results. Borers are unusually plenty this season, and are doing a great deal of injury in both peach and apple orchards.

BACTERIAL ROT OF CABBAGE.

Assistant Botanist Stuart, of Purdue University, sends out the following bulletin on this disease:

Within the past few years a bacterial disease of the cabbage has become so prevalent in certain cabbage-growing localities as to occasion very serious losses to those engaged in the business.

Although it has been said to occur in Indiana, it has not come to the attention of the station until recently.

Several fields in the vicinity of Lafayette affected with this bacterial disease, have been examined by the

writer the present season. In one of these fields, containing over 20,000 plants, which were attacked early in the season, not a single marketable head was obtained. In other fields, judging from a cursory examination, from 10 to 50 per cent. of the heads were affected.

In view of these facts, it has been thought best to send out a note of warning in regard to the disease, in order that such precautionary measures as are deemed most valuable may be at once employed in keeping it in check. Fortunately the life history of the disease has been quite thoroughly studied of late, and the result of the investigations, together with other valuable information, may be found in Bulletin No. 65, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and Farmers' Bulletin No. 68, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The latter bulletin is sent free on application to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The conclusions of these investigators, although working independently, are essentially the same. Both are agreed that the only hope of successfully combatting the disease is in the careful observance of several precautionary measures.

Symptoms of Disease.—A dwarfing or one-sided growth of the heads, or in case of an early attack, the entire absence of any heads. Occasionally the heads rot and fall off.

In the leaves the symptoms usually begin at the margins and consist of a yellowing of all the affected parts, except the veins, which became decidedly brown or black.

Infection.—The bacterial germ is conveyed to the leaves of the plant by wind or insects, and in most cases gains an entrance to the tissues of the plant through the edges of the leaf.

Precautionary Measures.—As there is no remedy known, preventive measures must be relied on in combatting the disease. These measures are as follows:

Avoid planting in land on which infected plants have been grown. Several years may be necessary to rid the land of the germs.

Do not use manure containing decayed cabbage leaves or stalks, either in the seed bed or field.

Wet land should be avoided, as it favors the development of the disease.

Keep the plants as free from insects as possible.

Remove and destroy all diseased plants or portions of the plant, as soon as diseased condition is noticed.

If any of the readers of this article have been troubled with the disease, they will confer a favor by reporting the same to the Indiana Experiment Station at Lafayette.

Mention Michigan Farmer when writing advertisers.

TELEGRAPHY

Taught thoroughly and rapidly. Tuition, Board and Room, Six Months Course \$25. This can be reduced. School reliable. Organized 1874. Send for catalogue. DODGE'S INSTITUTE, Valparaiso, Ind.

PEACH

Trees are a specialty with us and no other firm in the U. S. can show more or finer Strawberry Plants by the million—70 varieties, Asparagus Roots, Plums. Write for catalogue.



WE'LL BUY OR SELL SEEDS

SEND SAMPLES FOR OUR BIDS. New methods of cleaning enable us to save all the good seeds and remove all the weed seeds. We can therefore pay fair prices for seeds—very quality—and can sell clean seeds at close prices. Booklet SEED SENSE free. THE WHITNEY-NOYES SEED CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

"AMONG THE OZARKS"

The Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of South Missouri. It pertains to fruit-raising in that Great Fruit Belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and home-seeker looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address J. E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo.

ANYONE INTERESTED

in Agricultural Parasites can't afford to be without the AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST. Sample copy Free to any address upon receipt of name and address plainly written on postal card naming paper in which you saw this ad.

Address AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST, Indianapolis, Ind.

Why Not Secure Yourself a Home?

10,000 ACRES of Farming Lands for Sale, in Isabella county, Central Michigan. Long time. Easy payments. Titles perfect. Good roads; good schools and churches; near to postoffice; best market in Michigan. Prices—\$3 to \$5 per acre. Terms—\$1 per acre cash, balance in five yearly payments. Interest 6 per cent. Write to JOHN S. WEIDMAN, Weidman, Mich.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

leading American nurserymen, offer one of the most complete assortments of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, SEEDS. 45th year. 44 greenhouses. 1000 acres. Write for valuable catalogue free.

Box 50, PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

The Dairy.

Conducted by J. H. Brown. Every reader of The Michigan Farmer, who is interested in dairy matters, is earnestly invited to frequently contribute to this department. Send all dairy correspondence to Battle Creek, Mich.

THE EDITOR'S DAIRY NOTES.

SOME BRIEF INTERROGATIONS.

Do you keep your cows in the stables during these chilly and stormy nights? We have, for the last six weeks. Last week we saw some cows standing in a field in a cold rain storm. It was during the early afternoon, but do you think the owner made these cows pay their way? We doubt it. They have already made him pay in dear experience, we are thinking.

It was but yesterday that a dairyman (?) informed us that he had not begun to feed grain to his cattle yet. In fact, had fed no grain of any kind since last April. He says dairying don't pay, and when his cows go dry he is going to sell them for beef and quit the business. Was this man a dairyman?

Can a cow make something out of nothing? Some farmers evidently think so, providing they are fortunate enough to "secure the right breed." The breed may be all right, but those farmers get left, unless they see the error of their way and repeat long enough to improve in their feeding methods.

Are your cows out in the yard or field in the storm as you read this? If so, what for? Is it doing the pastures any good, punching the surface soil and leaving the grass roots bare as freezing weather comes on? Do the cows keep up their flow under such treatment? Would they not do better if kept up in the stable nights and stormy days, and fed some grain and coarse provender? Does it pay to just "allow" a cow to do "fairly well," when she can do better? Which pays better, a smaller number of cows and more butter, or a larger number of cows and less butter?

There is much room for improvement in the dairy business on many farms, and there also is much to be learned. Personally, there is not a single day passing by that we do not learn something new—to our practice.

DISHORNING OR DEHORNING.

"Which is correct?" According to "authority," says a correspondent, "dishorning" is the proper term.

We wrote something about this matter a long time ago, saying that dishorning was the proper term, but that dehorning was proper also, according to custom or usage. Both mean the same thing, and Webster gives both the same definition.

IS CORN SMUT INJURIOUS?

N. C., Ingham Co., Mich., has some smutty corn fodder, and wishes to know if it is safe to feed to dairy cattle.

There is very little danger in feeding corn stover, unless it contains more smut than any lot of stover we ever saw. A generous ration of smut alone might be injurious if repeated often enough. But we have yet to meet a farmer who could prove that his stover was smutty enough to do any damage in ordinary feeding.

KEEPING A COW ON A VILLAGE LOT.

AN EXPERIMENT IN SOILING.

For several years after coming to the village and engaging in truck and poultry farming, I purchased the milk and butter for my family, at a cost of about \$40 per year. For this money I got, besides my butter, only one quart of milk per day. The milk cost me four cents per quart and the butter about 20 cents per pound. I had been figuring on the cost of keeping a cow and soiling her in summer on a small lot which I own in the village—as I could not afford to use the rich soil of my market garden for growing soiling crops for a cow—and I decided that I could keep a cow for less money than I was paying for milk and butter, and that we could have all the milk we wanted to use, a privilege much appreciated by me, for nothing suits my appetite better than rich milk and cottage cheese; in fact anyone must do without a cow in order to realize the extent to which her products are needed in the family.

We are now keeping a Jersey cow, and the experiment has been so satisfactory to me that I want to tell others about it who have a small plot of

land they can use for growing crops for feeding a cow.

The lot on which I have kept my cow this summer contains about one-half an acre. It lies along a brook, and is so gravelly that I did not wish to use it for gardening purposes. Last spring I plowed and manured it and sowed a part to oats and peas, and planted a part to Squantum sweet corn, planting it quite thickly in drills three feet apart.

Near the brook I made a small yard for the cow, with a lane leading to the brook where she can go and drink, and in the yard I also made a shelter of boards to protect her from the rains. The yard is only a few rods from my house, so it was quite convenient for me to go and milk the cow.

About one-third of the one-half acre was sown to oats and peas, which were ready for feeding in June. These and some refuse from the garden kept the cow until the corn was large enough to cut. Since then I have fed the cornstalks, a little rowen which I cut on my place and a little grain. The cornstalks are now (Oct. 28) nearly gone, and I will have to buy the hay which I feed this winter.

The value of an experiment of this kind depends on knowing the value of the product and its cost. This I can only approximate. I shall buy two tons of hay, now worth \$15. I will feed an average of 5 lbs. of grain per day for 200 days, making 1,000 lbs., which, purchased at the present price, costs \$7.50. Allowing \$2 for use of land, \$3 for fertilizer, and \$2.50 for the work of putting in the crops and seed used, we have \$30. A good cow, fed as I feed mine, will give 2,000 quarts of milk a year, which for making butter and furnishing the family with milk, buttermilk, cream, etc., is worth 3 cents per quart; i. e., the products bought at retail price would make the milk worth at least 3 cents per quart to the family, making its value \$60. To this we may add \$5 for the manure if one takes care of it and saves all the liquid part so he can apply it to the soil. These figures leave us a margin of \$35 for our work of milking and feeding the cow, and perhaps it would be well to deduct \$2 or \$3 per year for interest on the money invested in the cow and the shrinkage on her value.

If it is thought that I have placed the value of the milk too high for family use, let us figure on its wholesale price at the creamery near me, which I think during the year will average 2 cents per quart, making the value of the product from the cow \$45, with a margin of \$15. I think the \$40 which I formerly paid for milk and butter would purchase all the food for my cow, and that her milk would make as much butter as we bought and leave us three or four quarts of milk a day for family use instead of the one quart we bought.

There are some people in my village who keep cows, buy all the hay and grain for them and pay for their pasture in the summer. I have asked these people if it was paying them, and not one had kept any account, so they were unable to tell. To village people who are thinking of keeping a cow, and want to know if it will pay them, my report of my experiment may be of interest. I think that one living in a village, having a little land, and leisure for working it and caring for a cow and the milk, if the kind of work is congenial to him, will be well pleased with his venture. For most people, if they have fine stock, it is a pleasure to care for it, and the pleasure is still greater if they are getting better articles than they can usually buy to repay them for their work.

Delaware Co., N. Y. W. H. JENKINS.

FALSIFYING CREAM.

An exchange says the latest method is one for falsifying cream, giving it a richness not due to butter. The product is called "albuminoid" and is a mixture of boric acid and gelatine. This compound when added to cream makes it thicker and apparently richer, and also, owing to the boric acid, makes it keep longer. Fortunately, both these compounds are easily detected by the chemist, and the dairyman who thinks to increase his profits by such a mixture stands a good chance of incurring a fine that will make a hole in his profits, and the hole will be of sufficient size to make him think twice before running the risk a second time.

Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines never have been recommended as cure-alls; but Jayne's Expectorant does cure Throat and Lung diseases.

UTILIZING THE DAIRY BY-PRODUCTS.

At the Utah Experiment Station the following results were secured in feeding skim-milk:

1. Skim-milk, when fed in combination with grain, makes a very valuable food for hogs at all periods of their growth, and particularly so during the early periods.

2. Skim-milk and grain in combination make a much more economic ration for hogs than either milk alone or grain alone. The milk and grain-fed lots required 2.58 lbs. of digestible matter, the milk-fed lots 2.85 lbs. and the grain-fed lots 3.19 lbs. to make one pound of gain in live weight.

3. When fed in combination with grain, skim-milk has 63 per cent. greater feeding value than when fed alone, 100 lbs. of skim-milk taking the place of 23.2 lbs. of grain in the former case and 14.2 lbs. in the latter.

4. The hogs fed on the milk and grain ration made much more rapid gains than either those fed on milk alone or grain alone. The time required to make 100 lbs. of gain was 79 days for the hogs fed on milk and grain, 116 for those fed on grain alone, and 147 days when the food was milk alone.

5. When the skim-milk and grain were fed in the proportion of 3 lbs. or less of skim-milk to 1 lb. of grain, the return for the skim-milk was greater than when a larger proportion was fed. When fed in the proportion of 2 lbs. of skim-milk to 1 lb. of grain, 100 lbs. of milk took the place of 31 lbs. of grain, but when fed in the proportion of 4 lbs. of skim-milk to 1 lb. of grain, only 24 lbs. were displaced.

6. Hogs fed on milk alone gained very slowly, and did not keep in good health; in some cases they were off their feed so frequently that a change of feed had to be made. The milk and grain-fed hogs, however, without exception, kept in good health.

7. Young hogs fed on grain alone did not do well and appeared to make poor use of the food they ate. The hogs on this ration required 2.92 lbs. of digestible matter to make 1 lb. of gain at an average weight of 73 lbs., and only 2.83 lbs. when they weighed 127 lbs. When the food was changed to milk and grain, a marked improvement was effected in their growth and thriftiness.

8. Those hogs fed on milk alone or grain alone when on pasture, did much better than hogs similarly fed in small pens. The milk-fed lot, on pasture, gained 0.05 lb. more per day and required 0.54 lb. less dry matter to 1 lb. of gain than did the lots fed in pens, and the grain-fed lot, on pasture, gained 0.3 lb. more per day and required 0.88 lb. less of dry matter to each pound of gain. On the other hand, however, the hogs fed milk and grain in combination did better in the pens, gaining 0.05 lb. more per day than did those on pasture, and required practically the same amount of food to make a pound of gain.

9. The appetite of the hogs and the palatability of the feed seemed to have a very beneficial effect upon the rapidity and economy of the gain. The milk and grain-fed hogs at 0.37 lb. more digestible matter per day than those fed on grain alone, and 1.46 more than those fed on milk alone. They gained 0.41 lb. per day more than the hogs fed grain alone, and 0.59 lb. more than those fed milk alone. They also required 0.51 lb. less digestible matter for each pound of gain than did the hogs fed grain alone, and 0.27 lb. less than the hogs fed milk alone.

10. Young hogs are in every way the more economic producers of pork. The hogs fed milk and grain required 62 per cent. more to grow a pound of live weight when they weighed from 200 to 255 lbs. than they did when they weighed from 38 to 100 lbs., and for those hogs fed on grain alone the difference in favor of the smaller weight was 56 per cent.

(We wish to call especial attention

to paragraph six. Too many farmers and dairymen practice feeding clear skim-milk to pigs all summer, until ready to feed ear corn for the fall fattening process. Then, when the fall litters are weaned, they feed skim-milk all winter to young pigs that weigh but little more when spring comes. The above paragraph should be carefully read by every farmer who feeds skim-milk to young pigs and hogs.—Ed.)

When writing to advertisers please mention that you saw their advertisement in the MICHIGAN FARMER.

CREAM SEPARATORS

De Laval "ALPHA" and "BABY" Separators First—Best—Cheapest. All Styles—Sizes. PRICES \$50 - TO \$800.- Save \$10.- per cow per year. Send for Catalogue. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., 74 CORTLAND STREET, CHICAGO. NEW YORK.



THE EUREKA DEHORNING CLIPPER has shortest leverage, greatest power, the only reciprocating knives, smoothest cut, will not crush horns, knives cannot interlock, interchangeable parts. Superior to all others. Fully guaranteed. Catalogue free. The Eureka Dehorner Clipper Co. Ltd., South Lyon, Mich., U.S.A.

"MODERN HERO"

HORSE POWER and GRINDER 10 Sizes and Styles of SWEEP and FEED POWERS. 26 SIZES AND STYLES OF FEED MILLS.

35,000 of Our Grinding Mills Now in Use. Wood Saws; HERO Ensilage Cutters; Corn Huskers, the best made. Goodbye Wind Mills, etc. GREATEST VARIETY, STRONGEST GUARANTEE. Our 150 page catalogue mailed FREE. APPLETON MFG. CO. BATAVIA, ILL.



Fatten Fast

Steam your feed, thus saving 1/4 to 1/2 of cost or other feed. Stock thrives better and fattens faster. KALAMAZOO Feed Cooker made of boiler steel. Invaluable to dairymen and stock growers. Has a dozen uses on the farm. Will last a life time. Send for circular. LULL & SKINNER CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.



GRINDING MILLS.

Before purchasing a mill for grinding feed or meal, or anything that can be ground on a mill, write us for catalogue and discounts. Guaranteed and shipped on trial. Man'fr of French Burr Mills, Corn Shellers, Crushers, and full line of Flour Mill Machinery. SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., MUNCY, PA.

IRON ROOFING

Brand New \$1.50 per Square Entire product of a mill. Will close out at above price.

GENERAL - - - MERCHANDISE

NEW AND SECOND-HAND MATERIAL FROM Sheriffs', Receivers', Assignees', Manufacturers' and Trustees' Sales.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

LARGEST MAIL ORDER DEPOT IN THE WORLD. West 35th & Iron Sts., CHICAGO. Purchasers of World's Fair Bldgs.; Chicago Post Office Bldg.

Send for our General Catalogue of Merchandise for the Home, Farm & Field. Our Prices are One-Half of Others.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR WAR WITH SPAIN

ITS CAUSES, INCIDENTS, AND RESULTS. A reliable and exhaustive story of the war, Civil, Military, and Naval, from its beginning to the close. With many fine steel plates, maps, and choice engravings. By Hon. HENRY B. RUSSELL, assisted by SENATOR PROCTOR (Vt.) and SENATOR THURSTON (Neb.). One Agent cleared \$200.00 in first two weeks, another \$400.00 in three weeks. 1,000 more Agents wanted. Distance no insurance, for we pay freight. Give Credit, Extra Terms, and Exclusive Territory. Write for terms to the exclusive publishers. A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.



The Improved U. S. Cream Separators

In thoroughness of separation take the lead. In completeness of design and ease of operation excel all others.

Are more substantially made and are superior in all points to all others.

All Styles and Sizes. \$75.00 to \$625.00. Agents in all dairy sections.

Send for latest illustrated catalogues.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., - Bellows Falls, Vt.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

—AND—

State Journal of Agriculture.

THE LAWRENCE PUB. CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

M. J. LAWRENCE, - - - President.
M. W. LAWRENCE, - - - Vice-Pres.
M. L. LAWRENCE, - - - Secretary.

ROBERT GIBBONS,..... } Associate
J. H. BROWN,..... } Editors.

67 to 71 MICHIGAN AVENUE, | DETROIT TELEPHONE 3680
DETROIT, MICH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE YEAR, Postage Paid.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS "......60

N. B.—We will always stop sending paper when the time for which it is paid has expired, so that to avoid missing any numbers, all should renew promptly.

Always send money by draft, postoffice money order, registered letter or by express. We will not be responsible for money sent in letters. Address all communications to, and make all drafts, checks and postoffice orders payable to, the Lawrence Publishing Co.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Regular Ads. per line, each insertion - 25c.
Business Notices, solid minion, charged count 55c.
Regular Reading Notices, set in reading matter type, charged count 65c.

Special location 25 per cent extra.
No Ads. inserted for less than 75c. per insertion.
Cuts and double column Ads. inserted at regular rates for space occupied.

Ads. displayed or leaded to suit advertisers, but are charged per line solid Agate measurement, or \$3.50 per inch each insertion.

No Lottery, Quack Doctor, or Swindling Advertisements inserted at any price.

SCALE OF DISCOUNTS.

The following discounts will be made on orders sent at one time for one advertiser, amounting to \$20 or over, to be completed within one year:

On \$20 and under \$50.....	5 percent:
" 50 " " 100.....	10 " "
" 100 " " 200.....	15 " "
" 200 " " 300.....	20 " "
" 300 and over.....	25 " "

No deviation from above rates.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1898.

This paper is entered at the Detroit Postoffice as second class matter.

BALANCE OF THIS YEAR

FREE!

All new subscribers to THE MICHIGAN FARMER will receive the paper the balance of this year FREE. That is, for only 60 cents we will start all new subscriptions at once and send the paper to Jan. 1st, 1900.

PRICES CHANGED.

Owing to advances made in rates to us the combination of The Michigan Farmer and Semi-Weekly Free Press is hereby done away with and no orders will be accepted after November 19. The rate for Michigan Farmer and Semi-Weekly Journal will be \$1.50 for all orders received after the above date.

SHALL WE RETAIN THE PHILIPPINES?

From published statements of the demands made upon the Spanish government by the American peace commissioners, and the public utterances of Secretary Gage and Secretary Smith of the cabinet, it is practically settled that the President intends holding the Philippine Islands. Whether or not Congress will support him in this proposition cannot be told until that body meets. It is positively certain that some of the ablest men of the President's political party will oppose the proposition to the last, and make a strong fight to have Congress turn it down. So far the question is not a party one. There are Republicans and Democrats who favor the retention of the islands, and others in both parties who oppose it. The subject is therefore in good shape for discussion, because it can be considered, not from the standpoint of prestige for a political party, but in relation to the effects of such a change of policy upon the future of this country. There is no necessity of bringing party or personal feeling into this discussion, but there is a necessity for the question to be carefully considered from the standpoint of its effects upon the Union. That

is the important point, and the one which should be given the closest consideration. The government cannot afford to adopt a policy of expansion merely because it would add to the territory of the Union. It must be shown that such policy would redound to the prestige and material prosperity of the people of the United States, and is not likely to embroil us with foreign nations, or cause us to become mixed up with them in securing territorial advantages.

To our mind the retention of the Philippines means long years of trouble with the 15,000,000 of half-civilized people who inhabit them. If these people are to be governed as other wards of this nation have been—the Indians, for instance—then we oppose the scheme of holding these islands. A territorial form of government for them, administered by men selected because they belong to some political party, and have worked for its success, is not likely to prove a system of government under which these islands could be kept quiet and peaceful, and the inhabitants become more enlightened and prosperous. With the great distance between this country and the Philippines, and the status of the inhabitants in enlightenment and civilization, we should look for continual broils and outbreaks, which would have to be put down by force of arms. It would also be absolutely necessary to protect them from the attacks of other nations. This would mean garrisons of American soldiers scattered over the numerous islands, and a navy strong enough to repel the attacks of that of any other nation. The trade advantages would no doubt be considerable, and there would be large opportunities for the ambitious in the work of developing the natural resources of these islands, which are no doubt very quiet. But we believe that their retention is sure to lead us into all sorts of trouble, and cause the expenditure of enormous sums for their protection and development.

Then let us candidly consider the inhabitants of these islands: How long will it be before they are able to understand the duties and privileges of American citizenship, and thus be fit to govern themselves? If they are not fit for citizenship, then they must be held as subjects, and governed. We shall then have the spectacle of a republic, where all men are regarded as free and equal, with 15,000,000 people who are held in subjection, and allowed no voice in their own government. It looks to us as if such a position is entirely inconsistent with our form of government, and one for which the constitution furnishes neither the power nor excuse for the government to assume.

Another very serious objection to the acquirement of this territory is the fact that thousands of American soldiers must be sacrificed to the climatic condition natural to these islands while garrisoning the country and holding the natives in subjection. It will require at least 50,000 men, well equipped, to maintain law and order in those islands, and the sacrifice in men as well as in money will be heavy. There will be more deaths every year in such an army than was lost by death in battle and from disease in the Spanish war, and yet those losses have greatly stirred up the people. We shall have investigations every year, and every official will be abused and condemned because he has not been able to accomplish the impossible—keep the health of the army as good as it would be were it located within the States. To sum up the situation, we believe that the good which will come from the annexation of these islands will be much less than the trouble, annoyance

and cost which their ownership will involve; that their acquirement will place the United States in a false and illogical position, entirely inconsistent with its previous history and its repeated declarations, and at variance with its constitution. We don't want the natives of the Philippines as citizens, and have no right whatever, except that we are stronger, to hold them as subjects. We believe that the right to govern must come from the consent of the governed. Without it a government is a tyranny. The people of the United States will be false to their institutions and false to their declarations if they allow themselves to maintain a government over a foreign people by force of arms.

DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

We have several times referred in The Farmer to the fact that the various trades unions in this city had usurped powers much greater than those granted to the State government, and if not checked sooner or later they would become such a menace to business as to greatly interfere with its prosecution. The unions have taken it upon themselves, by boycotting certain firms, to destroy their business. They have published circulars denouncing anyone who continued to trade with them, and threatening them with loss of business if they did not submit to their demands. So far as other workmen or laborers were concerned, members of trades unions have held and acted upon the theory that anyone outside of a union had no rights a union was bound to respect. They have threatened and assaulted such men without ever being punished for their acts, the local courts invariably deciding in their favor because the officials wanted the votes the unions are supposed to control. It is therefore a matter for congratulation when the Supreme Court of the State unanimously declares such acts of the unions to be unlawful, and in direct conflict with the rights secured to every individual by the laws of the State.

The question came before the Supreme Court on an appeal from the Wayne Circuit Court, in the case of Jacob Beck and others versus the Railway Teamsters' Protective Union of Detroit. In 1897 Jacob Beck & Sons, who are millers and grain merchants, became involved in a difficulty with the Teamsters' Union, because they refused to sign a scale which embodied, among other items besides the rate of wages, stipulations as to how employees should be treated, the manner in which differences between the firm and its employees should be settled, that only members of the Teamsters' Union should be employed to drive their teams, etc. As a result of the company's refusal to sign the scale the union declared a boycott on the firm's products. The firm was compelled to use the teams of another company, with union teamsters, and let a part of their own teams remain idle. The members of the union, however, continued to interfere with the workmen, and abused and assaulted them, stopped customers on their way to the mill and by threats and persuasion tried to keep them from doing business with Beck & Sons. The firm applied to the Wayne Circuit Court for an injunction restraining the union from interfering with its business. The injunction was issued, but it was practically worthless, as it sanctioned as lawful the distribution of boycott circulars except in front of the firm's place of business, and permitted any form of boycott except the actual use of violence or threats of violence. The firm appealed from the decision of the court, and in a unanimous opinion,

written by Chief Justice Grant, the Supreme Court says, among other things:

"The Becks had done nothing to any of the defendants, either illegal, immoral or unjust. They were paying wages to their teamsters greater than the union teamsters received, because they made no deductions for certain lost time which union employers made. The law protects them in their right to employ whom they please, at prices they and their employees can agree upon, and to discharge them at the expiration of their term of service or for violation of their contracts. This right must be maintained or personal liberty is a sham.

"So, also, the laborers have the right to fix a price upon their labor and to refuse to work unless that price is obtained. Singly, or in combination, they have this right. They may organize to improve their condition and secure better wages. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or to refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in newspapers or circulars, in a peaceable way, with no attempt at coercion.

"The law does not permit either party to use force, violence, threats of force or violence, intimidation or coercion. The right of trade and the personal liberty of the employer alone are not involved in this case; the right of the laborer to sell his labor when, to whom, and for what price he chooses is involved."

That is a logical statement of the results of boycotting, upon the liberty of the individual, but one which the lower courts have never dared express. Referring to the five teamsters which the Becks were compelled to lay off because of the actions of the union, the court says:

"The five teamsters were satisfied with their wages and treatment. By the action of the union they were thrown out of employment during the summer, except as the Becks employed them, when they could, about the mill. The union would not permit one of the teamsters to use a horse and wagon the Becks tendered him free of expense in order that he might provide for himself and family. A boycott of labor as well as capital is, therefore, involved in this controversy. The acts and conduct of these defendants are not those of freedom, but of tyranny. * * * The law is the same for both, and is alike open to both. If the employers of Detroit had combined in secret organization, established a rate, and agreed to boycott, in the manner these defendants boycotted complainants, any employer and his laborers who would pay more than the price the combination had agreed to, and had carried the conspiracy out as was done here, would these defendants consider that just and lawful conduct? Neither courts of equity nor courts of law would turn such employer and employees away from its temple of justice without a remedy."

In considering the threats made by the union, the court says that the law abhors subterfuges, and that threats in language are not the only threats recognized by law. Covert and unspoken threats may be just as effective as spoken threats. Courts have held that the display of banners in front of one's premises warning workmen to keep away is part of a scheme unlawfully entered into. So when the Detroit union distributed, on the streets and in stores, circulars advising the public to boycott Beck & Sons, the court declares they intended to convey to the latter's customers that they would be treated in a like manner unless they ceased trading with the Becks. "The distance that this was done from the mill of the complainants," says the court, "does not detract from its character of harmfulness. It was just as effective and as wrong when 1,000 feet from the mill as when done ten feet from it. The act itself, not the distance, determines its character."

After saying that the circular was false in stating that the Becks had violated their agreement or had discharged union men, and in conveying the impression that they were not paying living wages, or treating their

teamsters fairly, the opinion continues: "It would be idle to argue that these circulars were not intended as a menace, intimidation and coercion. They were so used and were a standing menace to everyone who wished to work for or trade with the complainants. They constituted a part of an unlawful scheme and their circulation should have been enjoined." The court further holds that to picket Becks' premises in order to intercept their teamsters or persons going there to trade is unlawful, and says on this point:

"It is an act of intimidation and an unwarrantable interference with the right of free trade. The highways and public streets must be free to all for the purpose of trade, commerce and labor. The law protects the buyer, the seller, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the laborer in his right to walk the streets unmolested. It is no respecter of persons. And it makes no difference in effect whether the picketing is done ten or a thousand feet away. It will not do to say that these pickets are thrown out for the purpose of peaceable argument and persuasion. They are intended to intimidate and coerce."

In conclusion, the court says: "The decree must be modified so as to enjoin picketing, the distribution of the boycotting circular, and all acts of intimidation and coercion."

We feel like congratulating the State upon the fact that its greatest legal tribunal has, in this decision, declared for the individual liberty of the citizen as opposed to combinations and unions which assumed the right to take it away. It has come none too soon, when we see the Assistant Postmaster General of the United States boldly announcing that the government work can only be done by members of trades unions. And it showed great moral courage on the part of Judge Grant to write an opinion which will be used by the unions to defeat him when he comes up for re-election next spring. But the Judge is no weakling. He has always fought for law, order and good government, both as a soldier and as a judge, and his stand-up fight against the saloon element has given him enemies and gained him friends in every county in the State. He has never faltered in his fight against the bad elements of society, nor do we think he will when standing up for personal liberty and the rights of the individual citizen.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

According to a report from California there will be more beet sugar turned out this year in that State than ever before in the same time. The Huene-ma factory has a capacity of 1,000 tons of beets a day; the Santa Maria factory, 1,000 tons; the Spreckels factory, 3,000 tons; the Los Angeles, 700 tons; the Chino factory, 800 tons, and the Crockett factory about 500 tons. It will be seen from these figures that the beet sugar industry is steadily growing.

Colonel Roosevelt, the governor-elect of New York, announces his policy in regard to appointments of State officials. It was at a conference of the Republican leaders, Senator Platt being present. Col. Roosevelt's statement was as follows: "I want to have this matter fully understood. I shall appoint no man to office whose record is not above suspicion. I shall appoint no man whose record is not as clean as a hound's tooth. This is my policy and I shall stick to it at all times." That announcement will save Teddy much trouble, and certainly please the taxpayers of the Empire state. If more governors would follow that policy, and not select men for office because they have worked hard for their election, or did some underhand work for the governors at caucuses and conventions, the States would enjoy cleaner governments and the taxpayers would not be called on for at least a quarter of their present assessments.

The farmers of the United States will receive during 1898 more money from abroad for their products than in any preceding year. A statement regarding the exports of principal agricultural products, just issued by the

Treasury Bureau of Statistics, shows that in the item of breadstuffs alone the exports for the ten months ending October 31, 1898, amounted to \$250,237,455, which is \$65,000,000 greater than in the corresponding months of last year and \$38,000,000 in excess of the exceptional year 1892. Provision exports also show a good record, being for the ten months of 1898, \$162,880,643, against \$146,607,039 in the corresponding months of last year and \$123,508,368 in 1892. Cotton exports for the ten months are \$13,000,000 in excess of last year and the number of pounds is larger than in any corresponding period in the history of the country. The exportation of practically all classes of farm products has increased. In wheat, corn, rye, oats, oatmeal, cotton, bacon, hams, lard, oleomargarine, fresh beef and many other articles of farm production, the exportations of the ten months are not only in excess of those of the corresponding months of last year, but larger than in any previous year.

MICHIGAN FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

REGULAR COUNTY INSTITUTES FOR DECEMBER.

County.	Place.	Dates.
Menominee—Stephenson.	Nov. 29, 30	Dec. 1
Iron—Iron River.	Nov. 30	Dec. 1
Ontonagon—Ontonagon.	Dec. 2-3	
Marquette—Chocoma.	Dec. 6-7	
Chippewa—Sault Ste. Marie.	Dec. 7-8	
Cheboygan—Cheboygan.	Dec. 8-9	
Midland—Laporte.	Dec. 6-7	
Gladwin—Gladwin.	Dec. 8-9	
Ogemaw—West Branch.	Dec. 9-10	
Oscoda—Mio.	Dec. 13-14	
Crawford—Grayling.	Dec. 15-16	
Otsego—Gaylord.	Dec. 14-15	
Wexford—Cadillac.	Dec. 13-14	
Missaukee—McBain.	Dec. 14-15	
Osceola—Reed City.	Dec. 15-16	
Lake—Chase.	Dec. 16-17	
Mason—Scottville.	Dec. 19, 20, 21	
Manistee—Bear Lake.	Dec. 20, 21, 22	
Newaygo—Newaygo.	Dec. 22-23	

COUNTY ONE-DAY INSTITUTES.

Delta—Escanaba.	Fri., Dec. 2
Schoolcraft—Manistique.	Fri., Dec. 2
Baraga—Baraga.	Mon., Dec. 5
Houghton—Lake Linden.	Tues., Dec. 6
Clare—Clare.	Wed., Dec. 7
ONE-DAY INSTITUTES FOR DECEMBER.	
Osceola—Marion.	Tues., Dec. 13
Barry—Woodland.	Tues., Dec. 13
Barry—Lacey.	Wed., Dec. 7
Barry—Prairieville.	Fri., Dec. 9
Kent—Lowell.	Tues., Dec. 6
Kent—Cedar Springs.	Wed., Dec. 7
Kent—Sparta.	Thurs., Dec. 8
Kent—Caledonia.	Fri., Dec. 9
Kent—Byron Center.	Sat., Dec. 10
Wayne—Redford.	Tues., Dec. 6
Wayne—Northville.	Wed., Dec. 7
Wayne—Belleville.	Thurs., Dec. 8
Wayne—Flat Rock.	Fri., Dec. 9
Van Buren—Kendall.	Tues., Dec. 13
(Supplementary)—Kendall.	Wed., Dec. 14
Cass—Pokagon.	Thurs., Dec. 15
Cass—Jones.	Fri., Dec. 16
Lapeer—North Branch.	Tues., Dec. 13
Lapeer—Imley City.	Wed., Dec. 14
Lapeer—Columbiaville.	Thurs., Dec. 15
Lapeer—Hadley.	Fri., Dec. 16
Saginaw—Freeland.	Tues., Dec. 13
Saginaw—Hemlock City.	Wed., Dec. 14
Saginaw—Brant Center.	Thurs., Dec. 15
Saginaw—Burt.	Fri., Dec. 16
Saginaw—Frankenmuth.	Sat., Dec. 17
Ionia—Smyrna.	Mon., Dec. 19
Ionia—Palo.	Tues., Dec. 20
Ionia—Saranac.	Wed., Dec. 21
Ionia—Orange.	Thurs., Dec. 22
Ionia—Lake Odessa.	Fri., Dec. 23

We wish to have one of our friends represent us at each of the above institutes to take subscriptions and distribute sample copies. Everything needed is furnished free. Write us at once to reserve for you any that you may wish to attend.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,
Detroit, Mich.

THAT NEIGHBOR

Dies not read The Michigan Farmer and probably does not know that he can get it every week until Jan. 1900 for only 60 cents.

Can we not ask that as a favor you tell him of this, also that we will send The M. F. to him for one month free if he will request it.

We take this means of showing to good reading farmers the practical character of The M. F. and hope that our friends will see that the offer is brought to the attention of their neighbors. Those having friends to whom they wish the paper sent free under this offer can send us the names and it will be sent to each, or papers will be furnished free on request to anyone wishing to distribute them personally.

Parties need not hesitate in taking from postoffice copies of The M. F. sent free in this manner as no charge will be made for them and they will be stopped at the end of the month unless an order for a subscription is sent.

Address—
THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.

Thanksgiving Rates Via Grand Trunk Railway System.

For Thanksgiving, Nov. 24, 1898, the Grand Trunk Railway System will make a round trip rate of one fare and a third to points on its lines west of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers and connecting lines in Michigan on Nov. 24th, good going on date of sale, and within radius of 150 miles from starting point, to return on all trains up to and including November 25th, 1898.

For Canada from Detroit and Port Huron tickets will be sold at one way lowest first class fare for round trip to all points in Canada, good going November 23 and 24, and good to return to November 25, 1898. City Ticket Office, 34 Woodward Ave.

From Our Special English Correspondent. BRITISH CORN TRADE.

The weather has become more favorable to farmers so far as the ground is concerned, but less favorable so far as threshings go. The rain and mild air also tell against the state of the markets. It seems to be a tolerably general expectation that the wheat area of the United Kingdom for 1898 will be about two million acres, against 2,158,479 acres in 1897 and 1,938,956 acres in 1896. These views, however, presuppose an average November. Either severe frost or a heavy rainfall would put an end to the idea of two million acres being sown, for it is surprising what a prejudice British farmers have against spring wheat. In vain do the leading seedsmen develop varieties which may be sown in later April with fair to good chances of a full yield in later August. Farmers here will have little to do with wheat after December, and out of the 2,158,479 acres grown last year we doubt if there were more than 200,000 acres of spring wheat.

In France farmers have been extremely busy sowing wheat, and the arrears of the work have now been to a great extent overtaken. The 1898 crop threshings continue to yield excellently of the leading cereals, but farmers are too busy in the fields to send overmuch to the markets. The wheat and rye crops in Germany are stated to be turning out rather smaller than last year, while with respect to potatoes the reverse is the case. Austria-Hungary and Roumania are behindhand with autumn sowings, but Russia is stated to have completed sowings of rye and winter wheat over fully an average area. The deliveries of wheat at the southern ports are becoming considerable, also those of barley at the ports of the Sea of Azov. Scarcely any Russian wheat is being bought for England, as the price of Odessa Ghirka at the port in question is about 38s. per qr., and Azima, a winter wheat, is 1s. dearer than Ghirka, Italy and the south of France are paying 40s. for this wheat, which, of course, allows of a substantial profit. But with a London price of 31s. 6d. for Ghirka and 32s. 6d. for Azima, trade is absolutely suspended between the Thames and the Euxine. With reference to barley, this is different, 15s. to 16s. being the price at Nicolaieff, and 17s. to 18s. being offered at Mark Lane. The margin, however, is dubious even in this case, and either London prices must shortly rise or those of the Russian markets fall.

Sales of British wheat since harvest are estimated at 1,296,000 quarters, against 1,244,000 quarters in the same period of last year and 1,179,000 quarters in 1896. The crop of 1898 being larger than those of either 1896 or 1897 he sales of the last nine weeks cannot be regarded as very heavy. Nevertheless, they have been heavier than was advisable, for the country markets have been more depressed than those of the ports, and an Imperial or country average under 30s. has made it difficult for the great cities to keep values above that price.

Sales of imported breadstuffs (September—29th October) have been 3,525,000 quarters against 3,094,000 quarters in 1897 and 3,574,614 quarters in 1896. The total sales of home and foreign produce have been 1898, 4,821,000 quarters; 1897, 4,438,000 quarters; 1896, 4,753,614 quarters. Requirements for nine weeks at 540,000 quarters weekly, would be 4,860,000 quarters, and it is generally believed that stocks today are at least no larger than they were at the commencement of the cereal year.

Last week's sales of imported produce included 372,000 quarters of wheat, 168,000 sacks of flour, 198,000 quarters of maize, 180,000 quarters of barley, 123,000 quarters of oats, 814,000 quarters of beans. Of linseed 19,557 quarters were received into London, and 12,343 quarters into Hull, but the receipts into other ports (if any) are not published.

Prices for five leading staples at Mark Lane are as follows: English wheat, 28s. per quarter; English barley, 26s. 5d. per quarter; English oats, 18s.; American maize, 19s. 9d. per quarter; and household flour 27s. per sack. Wheat shows 10d. advance on the week, oats 3d., maize and flour 1s., but barley has receded 4s. 6d. per quarter. As I have often had to point out, the barley average, composed as it is of sales of malting and feeding sorts indiscriminately, is dependent almost wholly on the proportions of these two kinds brought to market.

At Paris the price of wheat (38s. 3d.)

is considered low, anything under 40s. per quarter exciting the ire of the farmer. As the French crop averages only 17 to 19 bushels per acre to our 30 bushels, the grower really cannot afford to take much less than 40s. A year ago 50s. was quoted at Paris, and in 1896, when 36s. 9d. was the average, there was a strong demand for an increase in the protective duty, which already is 12s. 3d. per quarter. In Italy, however, it is 15s. 6d. per quarter, and it was to this height that French protectionists claimed that the French duty should be raised. The cry is not raised now, for France has other topics to discuss. What concerns the market is that at 38s. 3d. per quarter wheat growing in France is likely to undergo a certain diminution of area.

Antwerp, the great free trade center of continental purchasing, quotes wheat at 31s. 4d. against 37s. 10d. a year ago, and 33s. 3d. two years since. The continent is not taking such large quantities of American wheat as last year. There are at present 1,380,000 quarters of breadstuffs on passage to the United Kingdom, and 1,230,000 quarters to the continent, so that the balance is tolerably even. Russia, Roumania, and Turkey have themselves customers in France and Italy, but North America sells chiefly to England, and South America to England, Antwerp, and the Netherlands.

The quantity of maize now on passage is 580,000 quarters to the United Kingdom and 910,000 quarters to the continent. The latter item is of unexpected largeness, and it is curious to see how the demand for maize spreads abroad as well as at home. Last week's imports were 198,683 quarters, making 1,726,483 quarters since September 1st, against 1,977,617 quarters in the same period last year. This is not a great difference, yet so good and so steady is the demand that it has sufficed to send prices up to 20s. per quarter against 18s. when the receipts were 250,000 quarters less.

Yorks. AGRICOLA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

It is stated that 150,000 bushels of apples were evaporated at Crosswell this season. Judge Martin V. Montgomery, of Lansing, who died last week was buried on Tuesday.

The Orion Review says that the wheat in that vicinity is beginning to turn yellow.

The crop report for November says the area in growing wheat in the State is three per cent larger than sowed in 1897.

Gen. White says the amount spent for raising, equipping and taking care of Michigan's troops amounts so far to about \$450,000, thus keeping within the \$500,000 appropriation.

The farmers' clubs of Oakland county will discuss the beet sugar question at Pontiac on Tuesday of next week. An earnest effort is being made to have a factory built at Pontiac next season.

The supreme court has allowed the desired writ of error in the mileage book case of Hazen S. Pingree vs. Michigan Central railroad, and now the case will go to the federal court, the last resort.

An important decision has been given by the supreme court in relation to the tax title law, which provides that the holder of a tax deed cannot take the property until six months after the tax sale.

Insurance Commissioner Campbell has decided to close out the Michigan Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Lansing. An examination shows assets of only \$507, with liabilities of \$5,675. The company has \$310,000 of insurance in force.

The average percentage of sugar in beets which were grown in Bay county the past season has been found to be 13.90, which is claimed to be greater than that of beets grown in any foreign country as shown by the October report.

General.

Tennessee's new governor is Hon. Benton McMillin, for some years one of the Democratic leaders in the national house of representatives.

All differences between the Chicago-Virgin Coal Co., at Virden and Auburn, Ill., and the striking miners, have been settled and the shafts will soon be in operation.

Mrs. Lillian Stevens, of Maine, was last Tuesday elected president of the W. C. T. U. to succeed the late Frances E. Willard. The convention was held in St. Paul.

Commissioner Ferd. Peck has returned from Paris and reports that he has secured for the United States at the coming Paris exposition more space than will be accorded to any other foreign nation.

Prof. Frederick Starr, of Chicago, is about to start on a trip which has cost many scientific investigators lives. He will try to explore territory about the gulf of Tehuantepec, Mexico, inhabited by ten barbarous tribes of Indians. No white man has ever succeeded in performing the task.

Settlers' Rates and Homeseekers' Excursions via Michigan Central.

To many points in the United States special rates are made to land and homeseekers via Michigan Central and its connections. If you are figuring on a trip, write J. S. Hall, District Passenger Agent, M. C. R. R., Detroit, for full information.

The Household.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. ELLA E. ROCKWOOD.

We should be pleased to have any of our readers who take an interest in household topics send in their views and opinions upon any subject which is under discussion, or which they wish discussed. The invitation is general, and we hope to see it accepted by many. Address all letters "The Household to Mrs. Ella E. Rockwood, Flint, Mich."

For The Michigan Farmer.

THANKSGIVING.

Lord of the harvests thou hast been
Both bountiful and good;
We thank thee for the plenteous yields
That give us daily food.

Lord of the nations, thou whose hand,
Controls both land and sea,
We thank thee that a righteous cause
Hath won the victory.

God of our fathers, may we still
Our faith unshaken keep,
In thine o'er-ruling, fostering care
On land and on the deep.

God of creation, thanks we give
For valiant men and true,
Who sprang to guard their country's weal,
Our boys who wear the blue.

We thank thee for the men who guide
Our ship of state aright,
The nation's honor safely hold
With dignity and might.

Then let all hearts give thanks to-day,
Our unnumbered mercies own;
And as a nation bow the knee
While God cares for his own.

E.

HOME CHATS WITH FARMERS' WIVES.

THANKSGIVING AGAIN.

A glance at the calendar as I seat myself to chat with you this week, dear friends, reveals the fact that Thanksgiving is again here. It does not seem possible that another year is almost gone and that 1898, which we have just nicely accustomed ourselves to writing at the head of our letters, will soon be a thing of the past.

Of course we will all keep Thanksgiving, either in our own homes or with friends. We cannot afford to give up our national holidays, and this year we ought to feel especially prepared to offer thanks. As President McKinley says in his proclamation, few years in our history have afforded such cause for thanksgiving. Not only have we been blessed with abundant harvests, but as a nation we need to be profoundly grateful for our victories in war, and that cessation of hostilities came speedily.

It is true that in many homes there is mourning. There are vacant chairs which speak of loved ones, gone, never to return. There are the brave boys in blue who went forth never to return. There are bleeding hearts for the lost, and anxious fears for those who are not even yet out of danger by reason of protracted sickness contracted on the field of battle or in camp.

War carries with it such a train of horrors that as a nation we need to be very thankful that the clouds have lifted and that peace is proclaimed.

Few of us fail to dwell upon our misfortunes and sufferings sufficiently. Some of us brood over them and magnify into mountains what in reality is not much more than a molehill. This morbid dwelling upon grief or misfortune is entirely wrong. It affords us no relief, but on the contrary only makes a bad matter worse. There is nobody entirely free from sorrow in this life. Either through our own selves or through others we suffer. Is it not better to try to make the best of it, to bear the burden bravely, even cheerily, than to bemoan our lot and make life doubly wretched for not only ourselves but for those around us?

Perhaps there is no better way of seeing our personal grievances and trials in their true light than to look about for those who are less fortunate than ourselves. And this will not be very difficult. No matter how lowly our homes, how humble our surroundings, there are plenty of others not so well favored. Do we long for a fine house and more and better furnishings? We will not have far to seek before we will find humbler homes than ours. Do we look longingly at those who wear finer apparel? We will see many more who would think themselves fortunate to step into our shoes. Do we grieve over the misdeeds of someone near and dear to us? Grief of this sort is nothing uncommon in the world to-day, and many whom we deem care-free are carrying sorrowing hearts and heavier burdens than ours.

O, that I could speak to every

burdened soul to-day. I would say, Look up, cheer up. Look out, not in. Lift up your eyes to the everlasting hills. Bear bravely whatever burden is yours to carry, trusting in God for help and strength to do so, and you shall find peace to your soul.

And now, as the joyous holiday-tide is approaching, let us one and all try a little harder to make others happy. Let us put aside self, think less about ourselves and more about others. Let us thank God that it is as well with us as it is.

THE THANKSGIVING FEAST.

I think the turkey ought to be the national bird instead of the eagle. Not that I have anything against the eagle, but his claims to the position are based purely upon sentimental grounds, while the turkey in addition to being an American product, a representative bird, has the advantage of possessing utilitarian features which the eagle lacks. So I always feel like hurrahing for the American turkey from the depths of my practical soul, for while he cannot in the common acceptance of the term be said to "soar," which is one attribute of the eagle, still when it comes to business he can grace the table of an epicure, and is equally at home upon the board of the millionaire or the day laborer.

Roast turkey seems most appropriate for the Thanksgiving feast in the opinion of most people. A young fowl is preferable, since while it may lack a trifle of dignity in size it more than makes up the difference in tender juiciness.

It should be killed a day or two before the eventful Thursday and allowed to hang in a cool place after being plucked and drawn.

Before cooking any fowl needs to be thoroughly washed outside and in. The outside cannot fail to need a good scrubbing since all fowls are from natural causes more or less covered with dust. A good stiff vegetable brush will be found an excellent cleanser. The inside needs to be washed in plenty of clean water to remove particles of blood and other matter which might have been left in removing the entrails.

Some cooks condemn the stuffed fowl and tell us that the stuffing detracts from its delicious flavor, yet that same interior fillin' is so toothsome that it remains a prime favorite with both old and young. The only trouble is to provide enough to go around and allow everybody all they want.

Sage is the generally accepted flavoring for this, although oysters, chestnuts and other seasonings are sometimes used. It should be finely powdered, all stems removed, and the quantity not too great. Just enough to impart flavor is sufficient. Stale bread finely crumbed, seasoned with salt, pepper, and butter, with sufficient water to slightly moisten the whole should be used for stuffing the fowl, the sage seasoning the whole. Salt should be rubbed over the inside previous to filling. Roast in a hot oven, basting frequently if uncovered. The covered roasting pans make basting unnecessary. A piece of writing paper pinned into cone shape and slipped over each leg of the turkey will keep them from drying out while baking.

No definite time can be given for baking since conditions vary, but the skin will have a slightly shriveled appearance when the fowl is done and juice will exude when the flesh is pierced with a fork. Be sure to allow ample time, as an underdone fowl is not very satisfactory when placed upon the table.

Stewed oysters may precede the meat course if desired, but with such a feast as that of the average Thanksgiving Day anything of the kind may be dispensed with.

Whatever vegetables one chooses may be served, potatoes, of course, with cabbage, onions, squash, cauliflower, any or all are appropriate, with pickles, celery and other relishes and libitum. Everyone expects the table to be loaded, and it usually is. Coffee, or tea, will be liked better by those accustomed to having it served with the meal rather than at the end of it if it is passed soon after guests are seated.

Pumpkin pie has been the standard for Thanksgiving, as mince for Christmas, dinners. To this add whatever is fancied, for of course there must be more than one kind of pie, and every-

thing goes with a big tableful of hungry guests. The country housewife is sometimes accused of over-loading her table, filling it with too great a variety of viands, but at Thanksgiving this is excusable, and most housewives have a pardonable pride in setting forth a supply that would terrify a dyspeptic and cause him to live upon a diet of hot water for a week afterward.

The table for the little folks must not be forgotten. Do not oblige them to wait until the grown-ups have dined. What a source of envy and heart burnings it is to see the older ones march into the dining room leaving the children to a long and weary hour spent in waiting and peeping in to see "how long before they will be through." Who cannot recall some such experiences? So, if necessary, let a separate table be spread for the little folks. They will enjoy it and it is no more work in the end than to reset the big one for them.

Of course there are a good many things which may take the place of a turkey at such a feast if one prefers. Roast ducks (there is not a great deal of meat on a duck and two will be needed for a tableful and there will be none left at that), chickens in various ways, roast beef or venison, even a nice thick pork sparerib stuffed and baked, any of these when flanked by vegetables and rounded out with dessert make up a good substantial feast of which any housewife may well be proud.

The old-time manner of observing Thanksgiving Day with fasting and prayer has to a great extent passed away. In the rush and bustle of these end-of-the-century days we are apt to forget much that our forefathers deemed indispensable. Yet it is safe to say that so long as mankind lives upon this mundane sphere there will never come a time when the joys which attend a good meal will be lightly esteemed. We are apparently in no danger of forgetting to feast. "Plain living and high thinking" advocates are sadly in the minority.

E. E. R.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The editor would like a number of articles treating of Christmas gifts, and they must be sent promptly, too, to be available this year. Don't wait till the last minute before writing upon this subject, but if you can give any hints in regard to making pretty and inexpensive gifts please sit down at once and write them out. It is even now too late to make them of much use to the busy woman who has other work to do and consequently but few minutes at a time to devote to making gifts. This appeal is to you, sister. Will you not within the next week tell us how to make something pretty for Christmas? Tell us what you are going to do yourself.

SOME USEFUL HINTS.

I have been a reader of The Household for more than a year, and have found many helpful things therein. Have often thought I would like to send in some of my experience. However, I will say that if Mrs. E. R. T. would add a little of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and pepper to her mustard recipes, I think she would find it an improvement. I made some the other day, that way, and all our folks pronounced it fine.

Did any of the Household readers ever hear of cream oil, to use on fabric instead of starch, etc.? I have a little one eight months old, and have always used it for her. It is fine. Take one-half or a cup of sweet cream and let it cook slowly until it separates. There will be a clear yellow oil when properly cooked.

When baby came I had sore nipples. I used cheese oil, made by toasting cheese before the fire and pressing the oil out. It is remarkable how soon it healed them.

I wash baby's little print dresses with a standard white soap, and they don't fade a bit.

Glad to hear from Mrs. Grace again. I have missed her this summer.

LENA WILLMORE.

Enameline is the Modern Stove Polish, because it has all the latest improvements. A brilliant polish is produced without labor, dust or odor. There are three styles of package—paste, cake or liquid. Get the genuine.

J. L. PRESCOTT & CO., New York.

Silk Remnants for Crazy Work. At a great bargain we offer a big package of beautiful silk remnants. Each package contains from 40 to 60 large pieces of silk—carefully trimmed—and is prepared especially from our large accumulation of exquisite patterns of silk remnants, and they are especially adapted to all kinds of art and fancy work. The most beautiful colors and designs. All remnants of large size. With each box is two skeins of the very best embroidery silk, assorted colors. Send us 14c. in stamps or coin and get this beautiful assortment, postpaid. For 50c we will send enough silk remnants for a quilt 4 sq. yds. Address Paris Silk Agency, Box 3045, N. Y. City.

A New Dress for Ten Cents.

It is Easy to Make an Old Dress Look New with a Ten Cent Package of Diamond Dyes.

Almost every woman has one or more dresses that are of good material but faded or of unfashionable color. With a ten cent package of Diamond Dyes you can color any one of these dresses to look like new, thus getting practically a new dress for a trifling expense. Diamond Dyes are prepared especially for home use, and the simple directions on every package make it impossible for anyone to fail with these dyes. It is but a little more trouble to use them than it would be to wash the fabric.

You can color anything any color with Diamond Dyes. Dresses, cloaks, wraps, feathers, stockings, ribbons, can all be made to look like new with these great money saving dyes. They make absolutely fast colors that are true to name, and give results superior to much of the dyeing done by job dye houses.

To get the best results it is always necessary to have different dyes for cotton and wool, and on this account there are some fifteen Diamond Dyes specially prepared for cotton and mixed goods. Be sure to get a cotton dye if you wish to color cotton or mixed goods.

Never allow a dealer to sell you something else when you want Diamond Dyes, even though he can make a larger profit on the imitation. Diamond Dyes have stood the test of years of use, and are the original package dyes for home dyeing.

SOLD! UNDER A POSITIVE GUARANTEE. To wash as clean as can be done on the washboard and with much more ease. This applies to Terrill's Perfect Washing Machine which will be sent on trial at wholesale price; if not satisfactory money refunded. Agents Wanted. For exclusive territory, terms and prices write PORTLAND MFG. CO., Box 101 Portland, Mich.

MOTHERS Your Children Cured of Bed-Wetting. Sample Free. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES WANTED to make sample patches at home. \$6 to \$10 per week. No canvassing. Send reply envelope for sample and particulars. FOSTER MACHINE CO., 525 West 29th St., New York City.

ONLY \$18!

FREIGHT PAID, FULLY Guaranteed.



Our New and Improved High-Arm 7-DRAWER MICHIGAN FARMER SEWING MACHINE

With All Latest Attachments.

Warranted 10 Years. Freight Paid by us.

Self-setting needle; automatic bobbin winder, with oak or walnut woodwork; new bent wood top; seven long skeleton drawers. Full and complete set of attachments and illustrated instruction book sent with each machine. Every machine we send out guaranteed to be in every way equal to the best made in America and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Only \$18, or \$19 with paper one year. We can furnish repairs or needles at any time. Remit by postoffice order, registered letter, New York draft, or express.

If you want the **BEST** sewing machine made in the world at the **LOWEST PRICE** ever offered, send us your order. Descriptive circular of 7-Drawer and Drop-head machine sent free on application. Address **MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.**

WHY WIDOWERS MAKE THE BEST HUSBANDS.

In the April number of Iconoclast we find "The Second Wife," by H. F. Crane. In the course of the article he tells us that were he a woman he would marry only a widower. In brief, these are his reasons:

Two inexperienced people marry. Experience is a dismal process, disenchanting and painful. They are poor, and the woman foregoes pleasure and the feminine delights of fine clothes, while the man lives much in the way he did before marriage, and thus conserves his youth. The woman remakes herself that her character may fit into his. Whatever effect she has upon him is to his betterment, to make more of a man of him. As he broadens under her care and voluntary assumption of his burdens, her life narrows more and more until he fills her horizon on all sides. She becomes, in effect, a part of his physical comfort, like a warm blanket in winter or light clothes in summer. She bears his children, and becomes subordinate to them as to him. Her beauty fades, her health declines. Then she folds her hands and closes her eyes in the final sleep.

Now, according to Mr. Crane, remorse sets in. He misses her care and thoughtfulness. She flattered him into the belief that he deserved all she gave, and he wonders how he is going to exist without the gentle ministrations that seemed so commonplace when she was with him. He wishes that he had been more thoughtful of her comfort and wishes—now that it is too late—and in this frame of mind, the writer declares, he is in the right condition for an ideal husband. Remorse for his former conduct leads him to be generous, affectionate, to buy a carriage for the new wife, and a sealskin sacque in place of the shawl worn by the first one. Self-abasement, he says, makes the man rejoice in the joy of the second wife over the pleasures he showers upon her. He even listens pleasantly to the jibes of the second wife at the one gone before. "Is he happy? Yes; because no happiness is comparable to that arising from one's realization that his punishment, while deserved, is making an atonement for his faults."

Mr. Crane's reasoning may satisfy the first wife, dead; but the first wife, living, will hardly endorse it. We who have not yet got our ideals perfected sufficiently to hand over, demur at this whitewashed remorse. The article is very misleading, and he pays his sex no compliment by the inference that one good woman must be sacrificed before a man is fit to live with, and I know men that could never be made ideal husbands, not if a whole ladies' aid society should be utilized for the purpose.

It is not remorse that makes a man treat the second wife better than the first. He is compelled to do so. The first marriage is one of sentiment, the second one of business. The woman who takes a widower has an eye to the advantages to be secured, and has the spirit to carry it out. She takes as her part of the contract the hard-earned accumulations of the first wife, and despises the spirit of selfishness that the poor dead woman expressed.

If there is anything to be gained by Mr. Crane's article, it is a warning to first wives. Let them keep their own individuality. Let the strong man bear his burdens and such of theirs as are too heavy for them. I have observed that those who do this are better cared for than those who make of themselves a willing sacrifice. Girls should be taught to guard sacredly all the material rights of their sex in their marital relations, and it would not require a giving up of their lives in order that the haughty dictatorial spirit of man be brought to justifiable self-contempt. If the evolution of men depends upon this process, it would be well for the present propagators of humanity to study up on the newly discovered science of determination of sex. It will need two to one.

Flint.

LUCY SWIFT.

A Friend writes: I saw in last Household a request for a good book on etiquette. I can recommend the one published by the Penn Publishing Co., at fifty cents. Its author is Agnes H. Morton.

I wish someone would send a recipe for knitted mittens with shell backs, as requested recently. I want to knit a pair this winter.

B. D.—Send 6c. in stamps to Magic Dye Co. Albion, Mich., for a 10c. package of any color; their dyes please everyone.

CONTRIBUTED RECIPES.

Jellied Chicken.—Boil one large chicken until tender, in water enough to cover it. Remove it from the water when done, and then let the water boil down to a little less than a quart. Cut the meat from the bones into small pieces. To the chicken water add three-quarters of a box of gelatine, which has been soaked in three-quarters of a cup of cold water. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Slice two hard-boiled eggs, mash and add to the chicken. Stir these and pour over it the chicken broth with the gelatine mixed in it. Mix all well, and put into a square mold. Set it in a cold place to harden. When ready to serve turn it out of the mold onto a flat dish, and when serving, cut it in thin slices.

Creamed Turnips.—Peel some fine white turnips, wash and cut into half-inch squares. Boil them in salted water until very soft. Drain them until quite dry, and then pour over them a sauce made of one cupful of scalding milk poured gradually over two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour rubbed together until very smooth. Season with salt and pepper. Pour this hot over the turnips and serve immediately.

Egg Salad.—One dozen eggs boiled hard, half a pint of rich, sweet cream, a piece of butter twice the size of an egg, one tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Mix the cream, butter, flour and parsley well together, and cook until thick, stirring constantly. Slice the hard-boiled eggs, and put one layer in the bottom of a dish, and one on each layer of the eggs, put one of bread crumbs, over which pour the cream sufficient to cover it; when the dish is filled, when the eggs are all in, and the top layer is bread crumbs, pour over it four tablespoonfuls of cold, sweet cream. Place in a well-heated oven and bake until nicely browned. Garnish the dish with parsley leaves and serve hot.

CLARA M.

The Poultry Yard.

For The Michigan Farmer.
FATTENING POULTRY.

Now that the autumn and winter holiday markets for poultry are approaching it seems important that a few words should be said about fattening the birds. The fact that a large percentage of our fowls, chickens and turkeys reach the city markets in a very lean, emaciated condition is sufficient evidence that growers need to study this question more. I know of several companies who make a business early in the autumn of scouring the country for miles around to buy up all the lean poultry they can find. They don't want fat, heavy poultry. That is not in their line. They purchase the thin, lean chickens, ducks and turkeys by the pound. Then they take them to their fattening farm where they stuff them with food for a few weeks, and when the Thanksgiving or Christmas holiday seasons begin they rush them to market in the best of condition. Under their process of stuffing, the birds have added several pounds to their weight, and the meat is so soft and tender that they command the highest market rates. The result is they make good profits, while the farmer who has been raising the birds all summer barely receives enough to pay for their cost.

The reason that such conditions exist at all is that the growers do not appreciate the difference between the market value of a lean, scrawny, muscular bird and a fat, heavy one. The consumers and marketmen realize the difference, and both wish that the growers would appreciate it too. The shippers of lean birds not only lose because of the light weight of the poultry, but because the chickens are marked down below first-class on account of their appearance. A lean chicken always looks dubious and unlovely, and nine out of every ten purchasers would pass it by unless it was offered at a bargain.

It is such an easy matter to fatten chickens, turkeys and ducks that the wonder increases that so many lean ones are sent to market. There is no need of fattening establishments except right on the farm. Every raiser of poultry should have some place and conveniences for this work. Take the poultry in hand in time and adopt some simple, but effective system of feeding them. Give them the minimum of ex-

ercise, but the maximum of food. It is not necessary to coop them up separately. Have small pens for them where they can eat freely, and without disturbance. A few weeks of heavy feeding will create wonders in most of the birds. They will go as high-class poultry. Then be sure not to spoil a good thing by marketing them wrong. Have them dry-picked and dressed according to the needs of the market they are to be shipped to.

New Hampshire.

W. E. FARMER.

POULTRY NOTES.

Among the poultry shows which are advertised we notice one at Parsons, Kansas, December 6 to 10; at La Plata, Mo., November 29 to December 2; Sabina, O., November 21 to 29; Mexico, Mo., December 12 to 14; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 16 to 21.

Eggs are eggs at present, and the advance in prices seems likely to be held, if not pushed still higher. The average hen, which has been taking it easy during the summer months, should now exert herself to the limit. It should also be borne in mind that a small egg brings just as much as a large one.

An Iowa correspondent of Poultry Topics says: "To take everything into consideration, I think the Barred Plymouth Rock can not be surpassed as an all purpose fowl; they are good layers at all times of the year. They are large, easily raised, grow fast and when dressed they present a plump well-rounded yellow-skinned carcass. If you want eggs and still wish a good table fowl, I believe the Rocks will fill the bill. I believe they are the fowl for both the fancier and farmer." With which opinion we heartily agree.

P. H. Jacobs, the well-known authority on poultry, says that when disease appears in a flock of fowls, and becomes contagious, it is a risk to handle affected birds, as by so doing the disease may be communicated to the attendant or to some member of the family. Roup comes in different forms, but when it attacks poultry as "cank-

er" it is then almost identical with diphtheria in human beings, and those who attend to the sick should be very careful. While it may entail a loss to do so, yet the safer plan, when disease spreads in a flock, is to destroy all birds, bury or burn the carcasses, disinfect, and begin anew.

An egg is complete as a food because it contains all the elements essential to the support of the embryo chick, the flesh, fat, bone, and internal organs being stored within the egg before it is incubated. The three principal parts of an egg are shell, yolk, and white. The shell is mostly carbonate of lime, being almost entirely free from moisture, there being, in 100 parts of the shell, 91 parts carbonate of lime, 6 parts phosphate of lime, and 3 parts nitrogenous organic matter. In 100 parts of the white there are 84.8 parts water, 12 of albumen, 2 of fat, sugar, and membranes, and 1.2 of mineral matter. The yolk contains, in 100 parts, of water 51.5 parts, casein and albumen 15, oil and fat 30.1, pigments, extractives, etc., 2.1, and mineral matter 1.4. The mineral matter consists of lime, magnesia, potash, salt, sulphur, etc. Eight eggs should weigh one pound (on the average), though some eggs are heavier or lighter than others.—American Gardening.

A Chicago commission house sends out a report of the poultry crop, made up, it says, from answers to hundreds of inquiries sent to poultrymen in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Wisconsin. The report says turkeys will number about the same as last year, perhaps 5 to 10 per cent more; chickens will be as plenty as in 1897, and if anything a little more so; ducks will be more numerous than in 1897, when the crop was 15 per cent larger than in 1896. Geese will furnish 85 per cent of a full crop, or about the same as in 1897, while the quality will be better. The firm does not attempt to give any predictions as to prices, as so much depends upon the condition of business and the price of competing articles.

THREE HAPPY WOMEN.

Each Relieved of Periodic Pain and Backache. A Trio of Fervent Letters.



Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and ovarian trouble. I concluded to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and found that it was all any woman needs who suffers with painful monthly periods. It entirely cured me.—Mrs. GEORGE WASS, 923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.

For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of it it was impossible for me to stand up for five minutes, I felt so miserable. One day a friend of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my lap right down and read it. I then got E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and can heartily say that to-day I feel like my monthly suffering is a thing of the past. I always praise the Vegetable Compound done for me.—Mrs. MARGARET ANDERSON, Lewiston, Me.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild.

Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice.—Mrs. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

The great volume of testimony proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safe, sure and almost infallible remedy in cases of irregularity, suppressed, excessive or painful monthly periods.

"The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound: A Woman's Remedy for Woman's ills

LIFE PRODUCERS
SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS.
LIFE PRESERVERS
SUCCESSFUL BROODERS.
All about them in our 148-page catalogue. Mailed for 6 cents in stamps.
DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Box 85 Des Moines, Ia.

CHICKEN MONEY and how to get it; how to mate, breed, feed and market poultry. Cuts and plans for building poultry houses and cost of same. These and many other things together with **CYPHERS INCUBATOR** which is sent freight paid to every purchaser is contained in our Poultry Guide. Sent for 10 cts.
The Cyphers Incub. Co. Box 94 Wayland, N.Y.

HATCH CHICKENS
BY STEAM—simple, perfect, self-regulating
EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR
Thousands in successful operation.
Lowest priced 1st-class hatchery made.
GEO. H. STAHL,
114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

THE IMPROVED VICTOR Incubator
Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class hatchery in the market. Circulars FREE.
GEO. ERTEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

The Markets.

WHEAT.

As we go to press the wheat market seems to be in an unsettled condition and neither the bulls nor bears feel safe. The foreign demand has been maintained so steadily, and the markets abroad show so much strength, that the bears are in a quandary. On the other side, however, the bulls are inclined to be very conservative, following the market closely, and taking whatever profits a deal may show. The market opened firm on Thursday with a good demand. Chicago was firm and Liverpool reported higher. December wheat was in best request, probably to meet contracts, as many bears are said to be covering the short lines they have out. There is not enough speculation to sustain the market, hence the strength shown is entirely legitimate, and the result of the demand existing for wheat. Upon the whole the outlook is favorable for holders.

The following table exhibits the daily closing sales of spot wheat in the Detroit market from October 26 to November 17, inclusive:

	No. 2.	No. 1.	Mixed.	Red.	White.
Oct. 26.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
" 27.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
" 28.....	71	71	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
" 29.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70	70	70
" 30.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70	70	70
Nov. 1.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
" 2.....	71	71	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
" 3.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
" 4.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69	69	69
" 5.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
" 6.....	69	69	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
" 7.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69	69	69
" 8.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69	69	69
" 9.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69	69	69
" 10.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
" 11.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
" 12.....	70	70	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
" 13.....	71	71	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
" 14.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
" 15.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70	70	70
" 16.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70	70	70
" 17.....	70 1/2	71	70	70	70

The following is the record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each day during the week:

	Dec.	May.
Friday.....	69 1/2	70
Saturday.....	70	70
Monday.....	70 1/2	70 1/2
Tuesday.....	70 1/2	70
Wednesday.....	70 1/2	70
Thursday.....	70 1/2	70

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada on Saturday last was 13,194,000 bu, as compared with 17,000,000 bu the previous week and 31,973,000 bu at the corresponding date in 1897. The increase for the week was 2,194,000 bu. In the same week last year the increase was 2,529,000 bu.

The Minneapolis Journal claims that one-half of the spring wheat crop has been absorbed by seedling, consumption and exports.

The London Times estimates the wheat crop of the United Kingdom at 77,900,000 bu, considerably in excess of the estimates a month ago.

The foreign demand keeps up, and in fact is gaining in volume. The singular part of the affair is that stocks in Europe are not increasing with receipts as large as they have been for the past month.

A New York exporting firm says: "We believe the demand for wheat is largely due to the indifference to sales which has possessed the farmers in buying countries. The slow accumulation and nearness of winter, which will close many foreign ports, points to continued takings unless prices advance and bring an increase in home offerings in Europe."

The aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in store in Europe and abroad therefor and in store in the United States and Canada November 1898—including a larger number of points than in any other compilation—were equal to 106,885,000 bu, against 83,090,000 bu on October 1 and 139,312,000 bu on November 1, 1897. The increase during October was equal to 14,616,000 bu, against an increase of 16,579,000 bu during September and an increase of 19,677,400 bu during October, 1897. The aggregate supplies were 32,428,599 bu less than reported at this time last year and 53,784,800 bu less than reported two years ago.

Liverpool's stocks of wheat decreased last week, and this was why that market held so firm.

Prospects are good for a full acreage of wheat for the harvest of 1899. More than usual of winter wheat has apparently been put in, in this country, and it promises well at this time, which is an indication of good possibilities for general returns at harvest time.

Stocks are accumulating at Minneapolis for the first time since harvest.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

There is an easier tone apparent in the butter market, the result of a steady increase in the receipts. As yet the change has not resulted in any decline in prices, except that buyers are more exacting in the matter of quality. The demand is as good as ever, but it is not sufficient to take care of all the stock offering. Quotations are steady at the following range: Creamery, 21¢@22¢; fancy dairy, 19¢@20¢; good dairy, 14¢@15¢; low grades, 6¢@7¢ per lb. At Chicago, the market is also easier than a week ago. Changes in prices are slight, and not all one way. The best creameries and dairies hold steady. Quotations in that market on Thursday were as follows: Creameries, extras, 21¢@22¢; firsts, 20¢@21¢; seconds, 14¢@15¢. Dairies, extras, 18¢@19¢; firsts, 14¢@15¢; No. 2, 12¢@13¢. Ladies, extras, 12¢@14¢. Packing stock, 11¢@12¢. Roll, 12¢@14¢. The New York market has advanced on fine creamery as the result of decreased receipts. The advance is confined to the very choicest goods, seconds being only steady, and thirds slow and rather weak. The Tribune says of the market: "It is a very poor market for all qualities from 20¢ downward, and there is a large accumulation of these goods, with no present prospect of moving important quantities

for some time to come. State creameries are running off in quality and show a little lower range of values in consequence. A few of the very finest fresh made lots command 22¢@23¢, but these are rather exceptional, the bulk of the stock going in range of 19¢@21¢. June creamery has had fair attention all the week and quite important sales have taken place at 20¢, with a moderate business at 20 1/4¢ toward the close. The under grades are very slow. Arrivals of State dairy continue light, and there is a quiet movement, with 20¢ quoted for fine fall made tubs, and 18¢@19¢ for fancy firkin dairies; a good deal of the stock goes in range of 15¢@17¢ for firkins, and 15¢@18¢ for tubs." Quotations in that market on Thursday were as follows: Creamery, extras, per lb., 23¢; do firsts, 20 1/2¢; do thirds to seconds, 15 1/2¢@16¢; do State, finest, 22¢@23¢; do firsts, 20 1/2¢; do thirds to seconds, 15 1/2¢@16¢; Western, June, extras, 20¢@21¢; do firsts, 19¢@19 1/2¢; do seconds, 17¢@18¢; State dairy, half firkin tubs, fall made, fancy, 20¢; do firsts, 17¢@18¢; do thirds to seconds, 14¢@15¢; State dairy, firkins, fancy, 18¢@19¢; do seconds to firsts, 15¢@16¢; Western, imitation creamery, finest, 17¢@17 1/2¢; do firsts, 14¢@15¢; do seconds, 13¢@13 1/2¢; factory, June, extras, 14¢@14 1/2¢; do seconds to firsts, 13¢@13 1/2¢; do current packed, finest, 13 1/2¢@14¢; do seconds, 13¢; do lower grades, 11 1/2¢@12 1/2¢; rolls, fresh, fancy, 15¢@16¢; do fair to good, 13¢@14¢.

At Elgin this week fancy creamery sold at 22¢ per lb., with a firm tone to the trade.

CHEESE.

Our local market has made an advance since a week ago, and prime full creams are quoted at 10¢@10 1/2¢ per lb., with a steady tone to the trade. Of course these are low prices for this season of the year, but they are good enough to leave the factories some profit on their work. There is one thing certain regarding cheese, its value as an article of food is not appreciated by Americans, who rather regard it as a mere condiment, and therefore confine its consumption to infinitesimal amounts. It is one of the cheapest and most healthful of foods, and should be on the table of every family. Of course this refers to prime cheese, thoroughly cured, and of good flavor. There is entirely too much of the other kinds on sale. All the cheese made in this country should find a market at home. The Chicago market also shows some advance, and the situation there is undoubtedly stronger. Quotations on Thursday were as follows: Young Americas, 9¢@9 1/2¢; twins, 8¢@8 1/2¢; cheddars, 8¢@8 1/2¢; Swiss, 8¢@8 1/2¢; limburger, 5¢@5 1/2¢; brick, 6¢@6 1/2¢. The New York market has improved since a week ago, and all grades of desirable goods show some advance. The Tribune, in its weekly review of the market, says: "While the general demand for large full-cream cheese has been comparatively moderate the last week both from exporters and home trade dealers, supplies have continued light, and, with strong prices paid in the country, and stocks comparatively moderate at primary points as well as at most distributing centers, the market has developed a very strong position, with fancy grades more easily sold than bought at present quotations." Thursday's quotations were as follows: State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, per lb., 9 1/4¢; do white, fancy, 9 1/2¢; do colored or white, choice, 8 1/4¢; do good to prime, 8 1/2¢@8 3/4¢; do common to fair, 7¢@8¢; do small, colored, fancy, 9 1/2¢; do small, white, fancy, 9 1/2¢; do good to choice, 9 1/2¢@9 3/4¢; do common to fair, 7¢@8¢; light skims, small, choice, 6 1/2¢@7¢; do large, choice, 6 1/2¢@6 3/4¢; part skims, small, choice, 6¢@6 1/2¢; do large, choice, 5 1/2¢@5 3/4¢; do good to prime, 4 1/2¢@5¢; do common to fair, 3 1/2¢@4¢; full skims, 3¢. At Liverpool on Thursday the market for American cheese was quoted steady, with prime white at 42s, and prime colored at 44s, per cwt., the same prices as quoted a week ago.

WOOL.

Sales of wool at the east keep up good average, but so far they have not produced any effect upon values. Still these sales must have strengthened the trade, inasmuch as it has greatly lessened the load it has been carrying since the new clip was marketed. The outlook must improve as stocks lessen through a consumptive demand. At the west there is little movement in wool, and that is mostly confined to trade centers, like Chicago. We may look for an improvement this way if sales at eastern points keep up for a few weeks longer.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in its last issue, says of that market:

"Sales for the week, 5,966,000 pounds. The market has been characterized by further heavy sales of domestic wool, but prices fail to show any change. Almost all of the large manufacturers of the East have had a try at the closely held blocks of territories in the local market, and the majority have succeeded in obtaining fair enough prices to warrant purchases against present and future needs."

The Wool and Cotton Reporter says: "The features of the market the past week have been the large sales of foreign wool, a considerable portion of which was taken for shipment abroad. A round lot of Montevideo, aggregating about three-quarters of a million pounds, which had been in bond, as well as an equal amount of Australian, making say a million and a half pounds in all, have been taken for export, and at this writing negotiations are in progress on certain other lines of foreign wools held here, which may result in the sending forth of considerable more. The market has been active in spots. That is to say, transactions by a few large houses constitute the greater part of the business, others reporting no business whatever. The tone of the market as to prices is certainly no weaker. If anything, it is steadier."

Regarding prices in that market the Bulletin says the salable level is undoubtedly lower than it was some weeks back. Unwashed fleeces have been selling moderately at very fair prices. A small lot of blood brought 22¢ cents. Three-eighths is quoted at 23¢ cents, and in consideration of the rather limited supply in the market, it is probable that this figure will not be shaded materially. One-quarter blood is relatively not so strong, and

is selling at from 21¢@22¢ cents. Washed wools are more quiet. XX and above is in nominal call at about 29¢ cents. X would sell at 26¢@27¢ cents, and No. 1 at 29¢@30¢ cents. Wool is yet firmly held in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The most of the wool is now in the hands of local handlers, and at the prices which they paid to the growers they could find no profit in turning their stock over to Eastern merchants. Michigan wool is in very moderate demand. There is some market for crossbred wools that will cost less than strict Ohio fleeces and run close to them in quality. Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri wools, 1/4 blood to 3/4, and quoting from 20¢@23¢ cents, are selling quietly with Michigan fleeces. Michigan X and above is unchanged at 22¢@23¢ cents and No. 1 at 28¢@29¢ cents. The market for fine wools, washed or unwashed, is limited.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET.

Detroit, November 17, 1898.

FLOUR—Quotations on jobbers lots in barrels are as follows:
Straights.....\$3.75
Clear.....3.50
Patent Michigan.....4.25
Low Grade.....3.25
Rye.....3.25

CORN—The visible supply of this grain on Saturday last in the United States and Canada was 23,529,000 bu, as compared with 23,797,000 bu the previous week, and 43,499,000 bu at the corresponding date in 1897. Quotations in this market are as follows: No. 2, 34¢; No. 3, 33¢; No. 2 yellow, 35¢; No. 3 yellow, 34¢; No. 4 yellow, 34¢. Market quiet.

OATS—The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada on Saturday last was 5,499,000 bu, as compared with 5,976,000 bu the previous week, and 14,285,000 bu at the corresponding date in 1897. Quotations in this market are as follows: No. 2 white, 29¢; No. 3, 28¢. Market firm.

RYE—The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada on Saturday last was 1,017,000 bu, as compared with 970,000 bu the previous week, and 3,818,000 bu at the corresponding date in 1897. No. 2 closed at 55¢ per bu.

BARLEY—The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada on Saturday last was 3,341,000 bu, as compared with 3,192,000 bu last week, and 4,344,000 bu at the corresponding date in 1897. Good samples are selling in this market at 95¢@98¢ per bu.

CLIVER SEED—Prime spot is selling at \$4.75 per bu; March delivery \$4.85; No. 2, \$3.75@4.25 per bu. Atake, \$3.45@4.25 per bu.

BEANS—For November delivery beans are quoted at \$1.06; December, \$1.07; January, \$1.09 per bu.

FEED—Bran, \$12; coarse middlings, \$13; fine middlings, \$14; cracked corn, \$15; coarse cornmeal, \$14; corn and oat chop, \$13 per ton in jobbing lots.

POTATOES—Market declining; jobbers now quote 30¢@33¢ per bu., and on the city markets are wares and small lots sell at 30¢@40¢. At Chicago quotations are 28¢@34¢ per bu., according to quality and condition. The bulk at Cleveland quote fancy potatoes at 35¢@40¢ per bu., and good to choice at 30¢@35¢. There is no strength apparent in any of the markets.

APPLES—Snow, 35¢@4¢ per bbl; best winter fruit, 37¢@63¢ per bbl; fall apples 17¢@2¢ per bbl.

QUINCES—60¢@75¢ per bu.

HONEY—Keffers, \$3 per bbl.

PRUNES—Best comb, 11¢@12¢ per lb.

DRIED APPLES—Evaporated, 7 1/2¢; dried, 3¢@3 1/2¢ per lb.

GRAPES—Catawbas, 1 1/2¢@2¢ for island, and 2¢@3¢ for New York state, per lb.

ONIONS—Selling at 55¢@60¢ per bu on market, and jobbers quote 35¢@40¢ in large lots.

CABBAGE—Quoted at \$3.00 per ton in large lots, and \$1.00@1.25 per 100 on the city market.

EGGS—Fresh candled, 17¢@18¢; cold storage, 14¢@15¢ per doz.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts of chickens have been large enough to weaken the market, and it is unsettled and lower. Quotations are as follows: Spring chickens, 5¢@6¢; fowls, 4¢@5¢; ducks, 6¢@7¢; turkeys, 9¢@10¢. Chicago quotations are as follows: Turkeys, 7¢@8¢ per lb; chickens, 6¢; springs, 7¢; roosters, 4¢; ducks, 6¢@6 1/2¢; geese, per doz, \$4.00@6.00.

BALED HAY AND STRAW—Best timothy, in car lots, \$8.00 per ton; rye straw, \$5.00; wheat and oat straw, \$4.50.

WHEAT—Nominal quotations in interior markets are as follows: Unwashed fine, 14¢@15¢; washed fine, 13¢@14¢; unwashed medium, 13¢@14¢; washed medium, 22¢@25¢ per lb.

HIDES—No change in the range of prices. Quoted as follows: No 1 green, 7 1/2¢; No 2 green, 6 1/2¢; No 1 cured, 9¢; No 2 cured, 8¢; No 1 green calf, 10¢; No 2 green calf, 8 1/2¢; No 1 kip, 7 1/2¢; No 2 kip, 6¢; sheepskins as to wool, 40¢@70¢; shearings, 10¢@50¢.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet and steady. Quotations are as follows: Mess pork, \$10.25 per bbl; short cut mess, \$12.00; short cask, \$11.50; compound lard, 4¢; family lard, 5¢; kettle lard, 6¢; smoked hams, 8¢@8 1/2¢; bacon, 8¢@8 1/2¢; shoulders, 6¢; picnic hams, 6¢ per lb.

COFFEE—No change in values since a week ago. Quotations are as follows: Roasted Rio, ordinary, 9¢; fair, 11¢; Santos, good, 14¢; choice, 15¢; Maracaibo, 20¢; Java, 26¢@30¢; Mocha, 28¢@32¢; package coffee sold on the equality plan on a basis of \$9.50@10.50, less 75¢ per 100-lb case, in New York.

OILS—Lined oils are lower, and there is a slight change in turpentine. Quotations range as follows: Raw linseed, 35¢; boiled linseed, 36¢; less 1¢ for cash; extra lard oil, 50¢; No 1 lard oil, 35¢; water white kerosene, 8 1/4¢; fancy grade, 11 1/4¢; deodorized stove gasoline, 8 1/4¢; turpentine, 42¢ per gal in bbl lots.

HARDWARE—Galvanized barbed wire has made a slight advance; no other changes. Quotations are as follows: Wire nails, \$1.00; steel cut nails, \$1.50 per cwt, new card; axes, single bit, bronze, \$5.00; double bit, bronze, \$8.50; single bit, solid steel, \$6.00; double bit, solid steel, \$9.50 per doz; bar iron, \$1.35; carriage bolts, 75¢ per cent off list; tire bolts, 70¢ and 10¢ per cent off list; painted barbed wire, \$1.65; galvanized, \$1.95 per cwt; single and double strength glass, 80¢ and 10¢ per cent off new list; sheet iron, No 24, \$2.50 per cwt; galvanized, 75¢ and 10¢ per cent off new list; No 9 annealed wire, \$1.45 rates.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Michigan Central Stock Yards.

Thursday, Nov. 17, 1898.

CATTLE.

Receipts, Thursday, 683, as compared with 497 one week ago. The quality averaged about the same. Market active and unchanged from prices paid one week ago. \$4.55 was the top price to-day for a choice butcher steer, 1,350 lbs, and \$4.25 for good butcher steers av 850 lbs, but the bulk changed hands at prices ranging from \$3.20 to \$3.75. Fair to good butcher cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50. Canners and common thin butchers, \$1.90 to \$2.65; bulls, light to good butchers, \$2.75 to \$3.25; stockers, \$3.00 to \$3.65; feeders, \$3.70 to \$4.00. Veal calves—Receipts, 109; one week ago, 100. Active at \$5.75 to \$6.65 per 100 lbs. Mich cows and springers steady. Prices range from \$30.00 to \$50.00 each, sales mostly at \$35.00 to \$45.00 each.

Hadden sold Mich Beef Co 8 mixed butchers av 693 at \$3.25.

Spicer & M sold Clancy 3 common butcher cows av 983 at \$2.40, 2 light butchers to Monaghan av 575 at \$3.00, and 4 do av 655 at \$3.10; also a canner to Mason & F weighing 1,050 at \$1.90.

White sold Sullivan 4 cows and bulls av 1,132 at \$3.15, and a bull weighing 1,100 at \$2.85.

Murphy sold Fitzpatrick a bull weighing 710 at \$2.75, and 6 mixed butchers av 708 at \$3.65.

Dennis sold Cook 28 mixed butchers av 700 at \$3.60, a bull to Sullivan weighing 880 at \$3.00, 5 mixed av 794 at \$3.25, and 20 steers and heifers av 887 at \$4.00.

Sharp sold Caplis & Co 4 heifers av 792 at \$3.75, 4 mixed butchers av 1,150 at \$2.70, a choice butcher steer weighing 1,350 at \$4.55, and a stocker to Mason & F weighing 600 at \$3.50.

Erwin sold Regan 4 mixed butchers av 572 at \$3.00, and 5 do to Mich Beef Co av 1,008 at \$3.25.

Ackley sold Sullivan 5 mixed av 806 at \$3.60.

Jamison sold Reed 10 steers and 782 at \$3.50.

Glover sold Schleicher 6 mixed butchers av 623 at \$3.30, 12 mixed stockers to Mason and F av 630 at \$3.40, and a bull weighing 690 at \$3.00.

Tlain sold Regan 2 mixed butchers av 685 at \$3.20.

Payne sold Sullivan 3 cows av 1123 at \$2.60, and 6 steers av 760 at \$3.35.

Ed McHugh sold Caplis & Co 9 mixed butchers av 766 at \$3.55.

Stead sold Mason & F 3 common cows av 1,070 at \$2.00.

Spicer & M sold Sullivan 2 steers av 625 at \$3.30, and 2 cows to Magee av 1155 at \$2.40.

Weidman sold Sullivan 10 steers av 663 at \$3.35 and 10 heifers to Fitzpatrick av 658 at \$3.25.

McDonald sold Mich Beef Co 10 heifers av 740 at \$3.55.

Fenton sold Moore 2 light butchers av 570 at \$3.25, a bull weighing 790 at \$3.00, and 2 stockers to Mason & F av 580 at \$3.45.

Bartholomew sold Sullivan 8 steers av 686 at \$3.65.

Stoll & C sold Caplis & Co 14 mixed butchers av 703 at \$3.55, and 2 bulls av 1,050 at \$3.15.

Roe & Holmes sold Robinson 12 mixed butchers av 746 at \$3.50, and 3 cows av 1,110 at \$3.50.

Lamoraux sold Sullivan 4 feeders av 915 at \$3.75.

Pline sold Mich Beef Co 2 mixed butchers av 1,075 at \$3.35, and 14 steers and heifers av 700 at \$3.35.

Aldrich & H sold Caplis & Co 3 cows av 1,026 at \$3.00, and 7 mixed butchers av 780 at \$3.50.

Burden sold Mich Beef Co 5 steers av 896 at \$4.00, 1 do weighing 880 at \$3.50, and 12 mixed butchers av 695 at \$3.50.

Johnston sold Caplis & Co 8 mixed butchers av 895 at \$4.00, and 2 cows av 909 at \$3.00.

Baughman sold Marx 7 mixed butchers av 740 at \$3.40, and 3 cows to Sullivan av 1,166 at \$3.25.

Jamison sold Sullivan 21 mixed butchers av 940 at \$3.40.

White sold Mich Beef Co 2 steers av 850 at \$4.25, 5 steers and heifers av 904 at \$4.00, and 3 light butchers to Regan av 580 at \$3.50.

Foley sold Sullivan 2 cows av 1,000 at \$3.00, 16 mixed butchers av 852 at \$3.60, 2 steers av 700 at \$3.60, and a bull weighing 690 at \$3.50, 23 mixed butchers to Mich Beef Co av 684 at \$3.50, 5 do av 736 at \$2.75, and 2 cows av 1,030 at \$3.25.

Weeks sold Mason & F 3 stockers av 720 at \$3.45, and 4 mixed butchers to Mich Beef Co av 800 at \$3.65.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts Thursday, 334; one week ago, 988. Market active and strong to 10¢ higher; all sold, closing firm. Range of prices: Good lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.00; light to good, \$4.40 to \$4.65; good mixed lots, \$3.90 to \$4.40;

mixed butchers, \$3.15 to \$3.25, bulk at \$3.20; pigs, \$3.15 to \$3.20; stags, 1-3 off roughs, \$2.60 to \$2.70.

Stillington sold to Parker, Webb & Co 20 av 171 at \$3.15.

Kelsey sold same 101 av 160 at \$3.12½.

Ackley sold same 56 av 227 at \$3.20.

Coates sold same 124 av 182 at \$3.20.

Bunnell sold same 163 av 184, and 145 av 188 at \$3.20.

Reason sold same 125 av 168 at \$3.20.

Lamaroux sold same 78 av 188 at \$3.20 and 20 av 144 at \$3.17½.

Lomason sold same 151 av 217 at \$3.25.

Sharp sold same 153 av 176, and 121 av 172 at \$3.20.

Hogan sold same 125 av 188 at \$3.20.

Weeks sold same 63 av 176 at \$3.17.

E Clark sold same 135 av 188, 162 av 189, and 58 av 185 at \$3.25.

Payne sold same 27 av 188 at \$3.17½.

Gamber sold same 78 av 176 at \$3.20.

Pratt sold same 73 av 201 at \$3.20.

Lingeman sold same 101 av 183 at \$3.20.

Stoll & Co sold same 85 av 168 at \$3.20.

H H Howe sold same 88 av 164 at \$3.20.

Mayers sold same 20 av 180 at \$3.25.

Haller sold same 107 av 190 at \$3.25.

Raughman sold same 54 av 189 at \$3.22½.

Sly sold R. S. Webb 70 av 172 at \$3.20.

Hawley sold same 94 av 199 at \$3.20.

Mayer sold same 86 av 174 at \$3.25.

McLaren sold same 14 av 156 at \$3.15.

Taft & Tubbs sold same 94 av 183 at \$3.22½.

Taggart sold Farnum 15 av 131 at \$3.15.

Brands sold Hammond, S & Co 158 av 164 at \$3.12½.

McLaren sold same 69 av 175 at \$3.15, and 44 av 116 at \$3.12½.

Osmus sold same 12 av 146 at \$3.22½, and 11 av 196 at \$3.25.

McLaren sold same 40 av 148, and 61 av 190 at \$3.12½.

Spencer sold same 94 av 190 at \$3.20.

Bergen & T sold same 29 av 197 at \$3.22½.

Stephens sold same 135 av 163, and 51 av 182 at \$3.20.

Roe & Holmes sold same 149 av 197 at \$3.25, and 169 av 188 at \$3.22½.

Burk sold same 63 av 196 at \$3.20.

Robb sold same 62 av 251 at \$3.25.

Mayer sold same 61 av 192 at \$3.20.

Miller Bros sold same 151 av 191 at \$3.22½.

McHugh sold same 130 av 182, and 70 av 204 at \$3.20.

Roe & Holmes sold same 50 av 159 at \$3.20.

Stephens sold Sullivan 41 av 116 at \$3.15.

Ed Clark sold same 80 av 125 at \$3.15.

Coates sold same 97 av 133 at \$3.26.

Parks sold same 13 av 131 at \$3.20.

Roe & Holmes sold same 49 av 111 at \$3.20.

Spicer & M sold same 64 av 139, and 34 av 156 at \$3.20.

Kalahan sold same 84 av 201 at \$3.22½, and 85 av 148 at \$3.17½.

W Clark sold same 96 av 160 at \$3.17½.

Genn sold same 157 pigs av 97 at \$3.20.

Miller sold same 14 av 204 at \$3.20, and 82 av 128 at \$3.20.

Glover sold same 55 av 153 at \$3.20.

Hawley sold same 86 av 128 at \$3.15.

Robb sold same 139 av 147 at \$3.20.

Mayer sold same 22 av 117 at \$3.20.

Roe & Holmes sold same 102 av 128 at \$3.20.

Friday, November 18, 1898.

CATTLE.

Receipts Friday, 399; one week ago, 274. Market active and unchanged from yesterday's prices. \$4.50 was top price to-day for 17 good butcher steers av 1,281 lbs; balance as noted. About all sold, closing steady. Veal calves and milch cows unchanged.

Spicer & Merritt sold Kammen 6 mixed butchers av 605 at \$3, and 3 do av 986 at \$3.25, 4 fat cows to Sullivan av 960 at \$3.25 and 4 stockers av 515 at \$3.25.

Roe & Holmes sold Mich Beef Co 2 heifers av 675 at \$3.50, 5 fat cows to Robinson av 1,084 at \$3.25 and 1 weighing 1,060 at \$2.50; also 12 mixed butchers to Mich Beef Co av 905 at \$3.85.

Cushman sold Sullivan 19 steers av 784 at \$3.75.

Spicer & M sold Sullivan 9 steers av 433 at \$3.20, 2 canners to Mason & F av 985 at \$1.50, 2 do av 850 at \$2 and 1 do weighing 1,080 at \$2.15; also 9 mixed butchers to Jerow av 691 at \$3.50.

F. W. Horner sold Mich Beef Co 4 steers av 1,132 at \$4 and 17 do av 1,281 at \$4.50.

Myers sold Magee 23 mixed butchers av 700 at \$3.20.

Sutton sold Mason & F 3 cows av 1,106 at \$2.35, 7 mixed av 796 at \$3.25 and 2 canners av 335 at \$1.85.

Carman sold Caplis & Co 4 mixed butchers av 883 at \$2.50, 3 bulls av 893 at \$2.35, 3 cows av 1,016 at \$3, 20 light butchers to Regan av 883 at \$3.20, 34 stockers to Sullivan av 555 at \$3.40 and 5 mixed do av 140 at \$2.60.

Heeney sold Stoll & Co 3 steers av 1,043 at \$4, and a bull weighing 1,560 at \$3.25.

Roberts & S sold Mich Beef Co 3 mixed butchers av 903 at \$3.65, 3 bulls to Mason & F av 626 at \$2.75 and a cow to Clancy weighing 1,000 at \$2.25.

Astley sold Mich Beef Co 6 mixed butchers av 610 at \$3.25, 8 heifers av 700 at \$3.60 and 9 mixed butchers av 1,040 at \$3.

Eddy sold Caplis & Co 4 cows av 1,060 at \$3 and a cow weighing 1,090 at \$2.35.

Spicer & M sold Mason & F 2 steers av 815 at \$3.50, 10 mixed butchers to Kammen av 67 at \$3.25, 9 do av 941 at \$2.30, 3 cows to Clancy av 963 at \$2.25, 2 do to Sullivan av 1,115 at \$3, 2 bulls av 940 at \$2.85, 7 stockers to Mason & F av 564 at \$3.30 and 3 bulls av 493 at \$2.30.

Ramsay sold Fitzpatrick 5 mixed butchers av 816 at \$3.65.

Wade sold Frey 6 mixed butchers av 700 at \$3.50.

Sullivan & F sold 11 head 26 steers av 837 on P. T.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts Friday, 509, as compared with 148 one week ago. Market active and unchanged from above quotations.

Roe & Holmes sold Robinson 10 common butchers av 51 at \$2.50, 35 do av 98 at \$3.00 and 24 lambs av 81 at \$1.85.

P. Lomason sold Mich Beef Co 25 sheep av 100 at \$3.25.

Glenn sold Hiser 66 mixed av 78 at \$3.75.

Spicer & M sold Fitzpatrick 34 lambs av 65 at \$1.75 and 7 sheep to Sullivan Beef Co av 93 at \$3.00.

Heeney sold Fitzpatrick 25 lambs av 70 at \$1.90 and 10 sheep av 75 at \$3.00.

Roe & Holmes sold same 55 lambs av 10 at \$1.65.

Roberts & Spencer sold Mich Beef Co 49 lambs av 78 at \$4.25 and 53 sheep av 106 at \$3.25.

W F Laughlin sold Monaghan 23 sheep av 75 at \$2.50.

Spicer & M sold Pakes 12 lambs av 69 at \$4.50.

HOGS.

Receipts Friday, 7,344, as compared with 4,210 one week ago. Market opened rather slow, later trade was active at strong yesterday's prices; bulk changed hands at \$3.20 to \$3.22½.

Lelid sold Parker, Webb & Co 21 av 217 at \$3.20.

He sold same 146 av 184 at \$3.20.

Parsons & H sold same 137 av 200 and 132 av 200 at \$3.22½.

Spicer & M sold same 43 av 200 at \$3.25 and 30 av 124 at \$3.20.

Brown & Young sold same 95 av 165 and 55 av 187 at \$3.20.

Hertler sold same 90 av 174 at \$3.20.

Jedele sold same 158 av 174 at \$3.20.

Luckie sold same 130 av 2.6 and 31 av 199 at \$3.25.

Rutton sold same 109 av 200 at \$3.20.

Spicer & M sold same 126 av 218 at \$3.25, 19 pigs av 87 at \$3.20 and 25 av 160 at \$3.20.

Green sold same 70 av 205 at \$3.25 and 72 av 150 at \$3.22½.

Allen sold same 30 av 191 at \$3.20 and 30 av 127 at \$3.20.

Huiett sold same 92 av 177 at \$3.17½.

Heeney sold same 67 av 167, 67 av 214 at \$3.20 and 57 av 107 at \$3.20.

Roberts & Son sold same 128 av 174 at \$3.20.

Wade sold same 45 av 202 at \$3.20.

Hauser sold same 73 av 185, 117 av 193 and 165 av 173 at \$3.22½.

Discher sold Sullivan 81 av 159 at \$3.18.

Luckie sold same 66 av 133 at \$3.20.

Ramey sold same 88 av 141 at \$3.20.

Laughlin sold same 71 av 1.0 at \$3.15.

Allen sold same 30 av 127 at \$3.20.

Smith sold same 41 av 124 at \$3.17½.

White sold Hammond, S & Co 170 av 161 and 30 av 165 at \$3.20.

Hauser sold same 100 av 173 at \$3.17½.

Roe & Holmes sold same 95 av 217 and 51 av 257 at \$3.22½.

Ramsay sold same 115 av 213 and 54 av 222 at \$3.22½.

The range of prices one year ago this date were as follows: Cattle, bulk at \$3.40; top lambs, \$5.25; hogs, top price, \$3.42½; veal calves, top, \$6.25; milch cows and springers were exactly the same as to-day.

OUR BUFFALO LETTER.

East Buffalo, November 17, 1898.

Cattle.—Receipts of cattle on Monday last were 6,160, as compared with 6,666 the same day last week. Shipments were 4,048, as compared with 5,076 the previous week. The market on Monday opened with liberal receipts, but trade was dull and slow, and values were easy on everything but prime fat steers. Even these showed a slight decline as compared with Monday of last week. The range on prime export steers was \$10.00 to \$10.50; good to choice, \$9.40 to \$9.90; choice butchers' steers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$3.90 to \$4.15; cows, \$2.00 to \$2.40; heifers, ordinary to choice, \$3.40 to \$4.40; stockers and feeders were dull at a range of \$3.00 to \$3.40. Tuesday the market was very slow and except on the best fat steers and butchers' cattle, values were generally a shade lower. Wednesday, there was no improvement in the situation. Only held-over stock was on sale, and of a very undesirable character, as a rule. Quotations at the close were as follows: Export and Shipping Steers.—Prime to extra choice, finished steers, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, \$8.00 to \$8.25; prime to choice, steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, \$4.90 to \$5.00; good to choice fat steers, 1,250 to 1,300 lbs, \$4.70 to \$4.85; good to choice fat smooth steers, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs, \$4.40 to \$4.60; green coarse and rough fat steers, 1,050 to 1,400 lbs, \$4.10 to \$4.40. Butchers' Native Cattle.—Fat, smooth, dry-fed steers, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs, \$4.40 to \$4.60; fat, smooth dry-fed light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs, \$4.20 to \$4.35; light to fair dry-fed steers, \$4.00 to \$4.25; green steers, thin to half fattened, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs, \$4.00 to \$4.25; fair to good smooth fat heifers, \$4.15 to \$4.40; fair to good fat heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; light, thin, half-fat heifers, \$3.40 to \$3.65; mixed lots fair to choice quality fat cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$3.65; choice to extra smooth, well-fattened butcher cows, \$3.40 to \$3.85; fair to good butcher cows, \$2.75 to \$3.25; common old shelly cows, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Bulls and Oxen.—Export weight bulls, fat and smooth, \$3.75 to \$3.85; good, fat, smooth, handy wether butchers' bulls, \$2.75 to \$3.70; fair to good sausage bulls, \$2.75 to \$3.25; stock bulls, common to extra, \$2.75 to \$3.25; fat, smooth young oxen to good lots fit for export, \$1.25 to \$1.50; fair to fairly good partly fattened young oxen, \$3.75 to \$4.00; old, common and poor oxen, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Native Stockers and Feeders.—Feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.85 to \$4.15; feeding steers, common to only fair quality, \$3.40 to \$3.75; good yearling stock steers and calves, \$3.75 to \$4.15; stock heifers, common to choice, \$2.75 to \$3.25; stock steers, cull grades and throw outs, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

Thursday no sales were made.

Sheep.—Receipts of sheep and lambs on Monday last were 15,000, as compared with 11,700 the previous week. Shipments were 8,900, as compared with 8,200 the previous week. The offerings were a little larger than on last week Monday. Lambs were in good demand for good to choice, under favorable eastern reports, and prices higher, but common were barely steady. Sheep ruled slow and steady. The range on sheep was \$2.00 to \$4.65 for common to fancy lots; lambs were generally sold at \$4.00 to \$5.65, with culls at \$2.50 to \$4.00. The bulk of the lambs were from Michigan, and they brought the top prices. A few lots of fancy lambs sold at \$5.70 to \$5.75. Tuesday, top lambs were again in good demand early, and sold even with Monday's prices, while culls and ordinary to fair were rather dull, and a shade lower at the close. Sheep held steady, but dull. Wednesday, receipts were liberal, and trade quite active. Quotations closed at the following range: Native lambs, choice to extra ewes and wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.65; buckey and cull, \$5.15 to \$5.40; culls, fair to good, \$4.25 to \$5.00; common to choice yearlings, \$4.00 to \$4.75; native sheep choice to selected wethers, \$4.55 to \$4.65; fair to choice mixed sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.40; culls and common ewe sheep, \$2.25 to \$4.00; Canada lambs, good

to choice ewes and wethers, \$5.30 to \$5.40; good to choice, part bucks, \$5.00 to \$5.25.

Thursday nothing was doing but lambs were quoted lower and sheep easy.

Hogs.—Receipts of hogs on Monday were 37,240, as compared with 37,430 for the same day last week. Shipments were 22,420, as compared with 23,940 for the same day last week. The receipts were only average in quality, and with buyers very bearish in their views a drop of 2½ to 5¢ was necessary before much business could be done. Sales were generally at \$3.45 to \$3.50, with the bulk at \$3.45. Yorkers and mixed sold largely at the latter price, and prime heavy at \$3.50 to \$3.57½; pigs sold at a range of \$2.50 to \$3.50 for common to best. Tuesday, there was only a fair demand, improving somewhat towards the close, after values had declined 5 to 10¢. Wednesday, receipts were light, and there was nothing held over, but the market ruled weak and a shade lower on some grades. Closing quotations were as follows: Good to choice yorkers, 185 to 190 lbs, \$3.35 to \$3.40; prime light to fair weight yorkers, \$3.35 to \$3.37; grassy and Michigan lots, \$3.30 to \$3.35; mixed packers' grades, \$3.40; medium weights, 200 to 240 lbs, \$3.40 to \$3.45; heavy hogs, 200 to 300 lbs, \$3.45 to \$3.50; roughs, common to good, \$3.10 to \$3.20; stags, common to choice, \$2.50 to \$2.75; pigs, good to choice, \$3.45 to \$3.50; skips, common to fair, \$2.75 to \$3.40.

Thursday there was an advance of 10 to 15¢; sales were generally at \$3.45; a few heavy at \$3.50; stags and roughs, \$2.75 to \$3.15.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, November 17, 1898.

Cattle.—The receipts of cattle in this market last week were 46,362, as compared with 40,946 the previous week, and 43,977 for the same week last year. Monday there was no change in values as compared with the close of the week. Receipts were below expectations, being 11,400 smaller than a year ago. Only 330 grass Westerns arrived, while no straight Texans were received. Trade was active and an early clearance was made. Native beef steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, sold at \$3.90 to \$5.65; bulk \$4.75 to \$5.35; corn-fed Western steers, 1,050 to 1,600 lbs, \$3.90 to \$5.65; bulk \$4.60 to \$4.90; corn-fed Texas, 950 to 1,100 lbs, \$4.20 to \$4.75; grass Western steers, 1,047 to 1,243 lbs, \$3.65 to \$4.25; native cows, \$1.75 to \$4.25; heifers, \$2.80 to \$5.15; bulls, \$2.60 to \$4.15; stags, \$3.40 to \$4.50; calves, \$4.00 to \$6.75, and stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$4.40. Tuesday trade was light, and the market without special features. Up to and including Wednesday of this week receipts have been 22,706, as compared with 36,521 for the same days last week. Business was fairly active in all branches, with prices steady as compared with Monday on the ordinary run of fat cattle. Butchers' stock of all kinds steady; fat cows, heifers, or anything fat in the native line steady to strong. No grass Texans or range cattle; a few fed Texans sold at strong prices. Prime to extra steers sold at \$5.50 to \$5.65; good to choice, \$5.10 to \$5.45; ordinary to fair, \$4.35 to \$4.85; stockers, \$3.90 to \$4.50; heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.50. Thursday estimated receipts of cattle were 7,500. The market held steady and unchanged.

Sheep.—Receipts of sheep in this market the past week were 67,471, as compared with 33,193 the previous week, and 73,435 for the corresponding week in 1897. Monday business opened active, with prices steady as compared with the close of last week. Old feeding ewes sold at \$3.40 to \$3.60; something better, \$3.70 to \$3.80; feeding wethers, \$3.75 to \$3.80. Market ewes, \$3.90 to \$4.10; market wethers, \$4.40 to \$4.60; common market lambs, \$4.60 to \$4.75; something better, \$4.90 to \$5.10; fair to good, \$5.20 to \$5.50; tops, \$5.60 to \$5.90. Feeding lambs, \$4.50 to \$4.75. There were more new buyers for feeding sheep and lambs than for any day last week, undoubtedly drawn here by the lower prices at which feeders are selling. Tuesday the market ruled dull all day, and values declined 10 to 15¢ on both sheep and lambs. The demand was not free even at the decline. Up to and including Wednesday of this week receipts have been 57,821, as compared with 43,782 for the same days last week. Heavy receipts and a light demand made trade dull. Values were 15 to 20¢ lower than on Monday. Old, toothless feeding ewes could be had at almost any price offered; all kinds of rough and common stock were entirely neglected. Nice ewes for feeding purposes sold at \$3.40 to \$3.60; prime feeding wethers, \$3.70 to \$3.90; fair to good market ewes, \$3.90 to \$3.95; fair to good market wethers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; yearlings, \$4.20 to \$4.35; poor and common market lambs, \$4.50 to \$4.60; something better, \$4.75 to \$4.80; fair to good, \$5.00 to \$5.15; tops, \$5.40 to \$5.50; feeding lambs, \$4.50 to \$4.75. A small lot of black-faced buck lambs, averaging 90 lbs, sold at \$5.25.

Thursday the market was quiet and steady.

Hogs.—The receipts in this market the past week were 155,458, as compared with 188,339 the previous week, and 193,982 for the corresponding week in 1897. Monday the market opened steady to strong, a few prime lots selling up to as strong prices as at the close on Saturday, but later there was a slight decline, the bulk selling from weak to 5¢ lower; several strings of packers showed to 5¢ lower than Saturday. Then the big shippers were buying only about an average, one of the largest being out of the market entirely, as there were 30,000 in Buffalo selling at Chicago prices, and less freight rates; hence many shipping orders went to Buffalo. Packing sorts sold at \$3.35 to \$3.50, many big strings averaging around \$3.40 to \$3.45. Prime medium selected butchers' weights and shippers sold at \$3.50 to \$3.60. All bacon-weights, 140 to 240, to round up at 175 to 180 lbs average, sold at \$3.50, a few at \$3.45. Assorted light of 115 up to decline. Up to and including Wednesday 140 lbs sold at \$3.20 to \$3.45. Light little pigs under or over 100-lb average, \$3.60 to \$3.70, and the market ruled weak at the Tuesday there was a further decline of of this week receipts have been 120,429, as compared with 102,944 for the same days last week. General trade ruled active from first to last, with the good packing and mixed sorts selling strong, even to a nickel higher, while the heavy and straight lots sold only steady. Packers and mixed sold at \$3.50 to \$3.65; prime mediums, selected butcher-weights and assorted shippers, \$3.40 to \$3.50. Light

mixed bacon sorts, say 130 up to 240, to average 170 to 180 lbs, sold at \$3.40 to \$3.45; light-light, straight 130 to 150, cost \$3.20 to \$3.30; little pigs of 100 lbs and under average, \$3.30 to \$3.35.

Thursday receipts were estimated at 35,000; market higher; mixed, \$3.20 to \$3.25; heavy, \$3.20 to \$3.35; rough, \$3.20 to \$3.30; yorkers, \$3.40 to \$3.45.

The Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, supposed to have foundered in a storm while being conveyed to the United States, was discovered derelict on Cat Island, in the Bahamas group. Navy department authorities sent a party to take possession of her and to report as to the chances of saving the vessel. The experts who examined the wreck, among whom was Hobson himself reported that the vessel had stranded on a rocky reef and rested in about 20 feet of water. They decided to abandon her.

The Swedish bacon trade is said to have declined 60 per cent since 1895, owing to the failure for three years of the oat crop.

A London fruit journal, in a vain struggle to account for the strong hold which the California prune has obtained upon the English market—which, for some reason, is objectionable to the paper—admits that the California prune is sweeter than the French product, but says that we have been adulterating it with sugar. It would seem that even an English editor need not be so silly as to suppose that Californians would adulterate three-cent prunes with six-cent sugar. Our neighbor of the California Fruit Grower devotes nearly two columns to demolishing the London man, but why load a cannon to kill a chipmunk? —San Francisco Chronicle.

Nora—Ah, Pat, O! can't find words to tell yez how much O! am indebted to yez for this lovely watch.

Pat—Sure, Nora, an' it's meself that is in debt for it dape enough for both av us!

WANTED—Cattle and Horse Hides and Furs TO TAN. Old robes re-lined. Furs made to order. W. W. WEAVER, CUSTOM ROBE TANNER, Reading, Mich.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Highest prices obtained for Hay, Potatoes and Farm Produce. Money advanced on shipments. Give us a trial. Correspondence solicited. GAGE & M'DOUGALL, Manchester, N. H.

The Lowest Combinations
Of Good Reading Matter Ever Offered.

THE PRICES TELL THE TALE.

In most cases both papers can be had for the regular price of one. In many cases less than the price of other agricultural papers alone.

NOTE. Cash must accompany each order. Stamps taken only in amounts less than \$1.00.

Only one other paper is allowed with each year's subscription to THE FARMER; as many other combinations may be taken at prices named as years subscribed for THE FARMER; for instance: THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Cincinnati Enquirer and Hoard's Dairyman are wanted for one person; the subscriber would have to pay \$2.10, but would be credited with two years' subscription to THE FARMER and one year each to the others. One person may take as many as five combinations in this way.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER and any one of the following papers one year each at prices named:

Name of Paper and Where Published.

DAILY. (6 a week)

World, Cleveland, O. \$1.75

TRI-WEEKLY. (3 a week)

World, New York, N. Y. 1.35

SEMI-WEEKLY. (2 a week)

Journal, Detroit, Mich. 1.50

Herald, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1.25

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Tribune, Detroit, Mich.90

Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati, O.85

Enquirer, Cincinnati, O. 1.00

Times, Cincinnati, O.85

Times, New York, N. Y.90

Blade, Toledo, O. 1.00

Bee,85

Post, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.10

Dispatch, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.10

Commercial Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.20

Journal, Indianapolis, Ind. 1.00

Sentinel,80

Press, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00

Inter Ocean, Chicago, Ill. 1.00

CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, ERES.

Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis. 1.10

Jersey Bulletin, Indianapolis, Ind. 1.60

Holstein Friesian Register, Brattleboro, Vt. 1.10

American Sheep Breeder, Chicago, Ill. 1.30

American Swineherd80

Swine Breeders' Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.85

Ohio Poultry Journal, Dayton, O.80

Poultrykeeper, Parkersburg, Pa.85

including their four books. 1.10

Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, O. 1.10

Bloudest Stock, Stock, Pa.75

Inter State Poultryman, Tiffin, O.80

MAGAZINES, HOUSEHOLD, RELIGIOUS, ETC.

Commonwealth 1.25

Scribner's 2.10

Century 4.10

Demorest 1.45

Review of Reviews 2.60

Frank Leslie's Monthly 1.60

The Delinquent 1.50

Harper's Magazine 3.60

Harper's Weekly 3.80

Harper's Bazar 3.80

McClure's 1.40

St. Nicholas 3.10

Our Little Folks80

Household 1.10

Housewoman75

American Gardening 1.60

Youth's Companion, including Christmas number and calendar (new subscribers) 1.85

Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn.90

Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, O. 1.00

Ledger Monthly 1.00

THE MICHIGAN FARMER will be sent to new subscribers received before Jan. 1st, 1899, from date the order is received to Jan. 1st, 1900. Many of the other papers will do the same. For free sample copies address publishers direct. Send orders to THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

KING WHEAT.

You may tell of your armored cruisers,
And your great ships of the line;
And swift and slow may steamers go
Across the billowy brine.
Like thunder may the cannon boom,
To greet their flags unfurled,
And for an hour they may have power
To rule the frightened world.

From ocean shore to ocean shore
Lie lines of gleaming steel,
And night or day we hear alway
The ring of rushing wheel;
Though buffalo have left the plain,
And Indian tents are furled,
Nor steam nor hand at wealth's command
Can rule the busy world.

But where the hillside rises fair
In terraces of green,
And on the plain where wind and rain
Sweep fields of golden sheen;
Where sturdy yellow stalks arise,
With bannered heads unfurled,
Here you may greet the great King
Wheat—
The ruler of the world.

O, hills may shake and vales resound
Beneath the flying car,
And driven by steam and winds a-beam
Our ships ride fast and far;
Cities may crumble 'neath the guns
Which guard our flag unfurled,
Yet all shall greet—at last—King Wheat,
For hunger rules the world.
—Youth's Companion.

THE LOVER'S QUEST.

BY ERNEST GLANVILLE,

Author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Fossicker,"
"A Fair Colonist," "The Golden Rock," &c.

[COPYRIGHTED 1897, BY ERNEST GLANVILLE.]
(CONTINUED)

Half an hour later he caught the others up.

Miles raised his eyebrows, and Hans held up a small horn of snuff.

"Is that water?" she asked eagerly. He shook his head.

"I am so thirsty," she whispered, "and so tired. Couldn't we find water and rest?"

"If we follow the donga down perhaps we come to water."

Miles gave his gun to the Hottentot, and taking the girl up in his arms, staggered off down the donga. She closed her eyes, and her head fell on his shoulder. She was so thin and light that he gained strength from pity, and Hans had to increase his pace.

"Allevarel!" he grunted, as the sweat dropped from him, and with a jerk he tossed off his bundle and left it lying in the dry watercourse.

About noon they came to the dry bed of the river, with smooth black rocks standing out like ribs from the glistening white sand that was hot under foot.

Miles staggered to a bit of shade cast by an overhanging tree, gently laid his burden on the ground, and then listlessly watched Hans draw his sword. There was a red stain on the blade, and he wiped it on the sand, then, coming to a hollow near the bank, thrust it down; then drawing it forth, wiped it on his leathery hand.

"There is water, my baas," and he held his hand up to Miles, to show a few grains of moist sand.

With his hands he scooped a hole until he came to moist sand, when, taking up a handful, he squeezed out a few drops into his mouth.

Miles pushed him aside, and thrusting his tin canteen firmly down into the moist sand, hungrily watched the water trickle slowly in, every drop half sand. When there was about an inch of the fluid he held it to her parched lips, and at the touch of it she sat up. An hour they stayed, then, slowly gathering the thick fluid and quickly drinking they toiled on again, passing out of the river bed to the left, recrossing by rocks to leave no trace.

Up the hill they struggled painfully, until they came to a pile of rocks standing up above the trees. As they reached it they heard the faint sound of firing, and looking in the direction they were traveling down a wide valley they saw at the far end two distinct lines of smoke.

"That is my father's place," she cried, pointing, while the tears ran down her face. "Let us go on; he is still holding out; I knew it. Come."

"It is a long way," said Miles. "I cannot see the house."

"There it is. Look below that great kopje on the right. You will see a white spot. That is his house; and see, they are firing from it."

"It is a long way," muttered Miles again.

"Not long for me, with the goal in sight," she said eagerly, though she was trembling violently. "Quick! let us go."

"There are Kaffirs in between," said Hans. "We must wait till the dark."

"Baas," he continued, in a low voice, "there are men coming on our spoor."

Miles looked back. "I can see nothing," he muttered.

"See the dust, my baas. They travel on our spoor in the sands—many of them. We must hide."

Miles now saw a thin trace of dust rising above the grey trees, and he glanced at the rocks around to see where they could make a stand, while Hans went pushing off.

"I feel safe again," she said. "My father must have received help. Tonight I will cook you a good dinner, and I can have water to wash, and a glass to look in, and—oh, what luxury!—a change of clothes."

She was animated, and looked smiling through her tears at him.

"How gloomy you look," she said. "I am just wondering," said, with a brave attempt at a smile, "what you will give me for dinner."

"Quick, baas," said Hans, coming up. "I have found a place to hide."

"Must we hide again?" she said.

"I am afraid so," and Miles gently led her to a narrow opening in the rocks, pointed out by Hans.

"I am not going in there. I want to watch the house. Oh, do let me."

"Go in, please," said Miles sternly, and, with a face that suddenly went white again, she crawled in, Miles following, while Hans went back to smother the spoor. It was a small cave they found themselves in, as black as pitch, with a roof so low that they were obliged to crawl, and an atmosphere that was warm and close, with a smell like a dog's kennel. Indeed, when Hans wriggled in after covering the tracks at the entrance, he sniffed vigorously and declared there were jackals then at home, and poking with a stick he provoked a snarl.

"It's all right," he said, in answer to a cry from Miss Harry. "They are more frightened than you," and with a more vigorous lunge he caused the inmates to bolt. With a yell of terror two jackals dashed over their invaders, and away. The three then lying prone faced the light, the two men with their rifles ready cocked, and their eyes fixed on the rocks outside, that seemed to quiver in the heat as if molten. Very soon they were panting for breath in the nauseous den, with a feeling that the roof was pressing upon them, and it was not long before they thought one of the greatest joys in life would be to get out into the air and breathe without restraint.

Hans, it is true, accustomed from childhood to the stifling atmosphere of the native hut, was not uncomfortable, and luckily his senses were on the alert. When Miles had suddenly declared his intention to get outside for a moment, Hans whispered that it was too late.

The walls of the cave echoed softly in a hollow tone the steps above, and, as a shadow quickly crossed the entrance, Miles realized that even the chance of suffocation was to be better borne than the risk of falling into the hands of human tigers.

Presently there came to them the sound of voices in loud argument; then another shadow darkened the entrance, and a face appeared with glittering eyes and knit brows. She never forgot that face, with its flat nostrils that sniffed the warm air as a dog would, the cruel firm mouth, the smooth square jaws, and the ears pierced with large holes. She counted every claw in the necklace that, hanging down, swung to and fro to his breathing. There were eleven, and the one in the center was the claw of a lion, gleaming white. As the face looked in, the long, naked muscular arm of another native, ringed around with brass armlets, was thrust down, the index finger pointing to the ground where were the tracks of the jackals. The fierce eyes of the first savage glanced from the cave to the ground, the flat nostrils took another sniff, and the face was withdrawn.

A sob came from one of the three, and Miles drew a long breath. Hans lowered his rifle, while he rubbed some snuff into his gums.

The danger, however, had not passed. They heard further sound of talking, the rattle of assegais, and, after a time, the smell of burning wood crept in, showing that the men were halting to eat. One man sat on the rock above the entrance with his feet hanging down, as he watched the distant fight, and sang monotonously.

"If we go forward we die, If we turn back we die, Let us go forward, my brothers."

This he sang over and over, and a comrade would join in, or another would dance, stamping the ground till the cave boomed like a huge conch-shell. It was music to those inside, panting in the foul darkness. While he sat there they were safe, and the dangling feet kicked away a gaunt cur, with yellow eyes and bristling hair, who came to the entrance.

"Let us go forward, my brothers," he sang. And by and by, when the darkness was stealing down, they went forward rattling their spears, and the three crawled out into the air to take large breaths. They sat there weak and faint, watching in silence the twinkling camp fires afar, and despairing of reaching friends and shelter before morning.

"If we started now," said Miles, "we might get in, even if we rested on the way."

"Yes," she said in a whisper. "Let us go."

"We must eat first and drink," said Hans; "the young missie is ga daar tired, she will fall by the road like a sheep that is over-driven."

Miles unfastened the only remaining bundle, and searching produced a small flask with a drop of brandy. This and a few fragments of biscuit was all he had. When she had taken this, he told Hans to lead, and bearing off to the right they went slowly on, with the fires before them as a beacon. They rested at short intervals, doing no more than a mile in an hour, and staggering even at that, but the growing brightness of the light gave them courage to keep on. At Hans' suggestion, they put pebbles in their mouths for relief, and later on the cold night wind restored them, so that they talked in whispers almost cheerfully of the comforts that were in store.

"Perhaps all the food will be eaten, and the tobacco; as well as tinned foods, and jams."

"And not enough water to spare," said Miles. "I believe there is no water in this country."

"There is a spring in the garden," she said, with a little laugh, "and there is quite a store of meal and tobacco, as well as tinned foods, and jams."

They laughed and stepped out more briskly.

"And think how delighted my father will be when he sees that I have brought him two more defenders. How much he and his friends will make of you when I tell him what you have done," and the brave girl struggled on, though her head swam and her feet pained her at every step.

After this, with the thoughts of food and comfort, they went on in silence through the stunted bush, which made their going both painful and difficult. But always before them were the lights, gleaming red through the blackness, keeping up their courage and calling out a reserve of endurance nothing short of marvellous in a figure so slight as that of the girl.

She stopped with a slight cry beside a lofty tree that stood up like a sentinel of a forest.

"I know this tree," she said, with a rush of words. "I can see it from my room, and have been here several times. It is only an hour from the house, and there is a trickle of water just below. Dear old tree, it is like an old friend. Soon, soon, now, we shall be home. I could almost shout to tell of my coming."

"No shout," said Hans, in a husky voice. "Be still, there are Kaffirs near. I smell them," and the old hunter spread his nostrils. "Ja, my Gott, there are Kaffirs near by."

Miles put out his arm as if to shield her, and they stood listening, with all the spirit gone again, for out of the dark there suddenly broke that song, in subdued voices,

"If we go forward we die, If we turn back we die, Let us go forward, my brothers."

Out of the darkness broke the war song, sounding solemn and sad from the deep chest of the singer, and then came a flash of flame and a report, a shrill whistle, and the sudden roar of a thousand voices, chanting. Then, far on the left, there was a faint gleam as of summer lightning, followed by the rattle of a volley, and right ahead there shot a flaming comet of white fire.

"That is a rocket from the house. My father is ready. He is finding where they are. Hear that! It is the boom of his elephant gun."

From where the rocket had flamed there burst a ring of fire, and the sharp rattle of guns.

The natives just ahead of them were silent now, and in place of their mut-

tered song came the deep murmur of other voices singing. Then another flash as of lightning, and another volley from the far left.

"It is a feint," said Miles. "While those men on the left pretend to attack, these ahead of us will rush in from the right."

"We must warn them," she said. "Fire your guns."

"That would only bring men down upon us, and the sound would not reach your friends. If we make a fire they might notice it perhaps, and keep an outlook on this side."

"Yes, yes, the tree; fire it. It is dry." "Stay, if the fire warns your friends, it will guide our enemies to us."

"Fire it!" she cried.

(Continued on page 393.)



EVERY Thursday the year round the young and old in more than half a million homes welcome as an old and beloved friend

The Youth's Companion

Read with equal interest by each member of the household, for there is something in it for everybody, it is truly the ideal family weekly of America. For the

Thanksgiving Number,

November 24,

MISS MARY E. WILKINS will contribute an article with a delightful Thanksgiving flavor.

"A NEW ENGLAND GIRL, SEVENTY YEARS AGO."

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, HON. THOMAS B. REED, THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, MME. LILLIAN NORDICA and I. ZANGWILL will be prominent contributors to the 5 December issues.

THE VOLUME FOR 1899

will be the best THE COMPANION has ever published, more than two hundred of the most distinguished soldiers, sailors, statesmen, scholars and story-writers having been engaged to contribute to it. Every new subscriber will receive a

50-Cent Calendar FREE.

This Calendar is 12 x 36 inches in size, folding in three panels, lithographed in the most delicate and harmonious colors. It is the finest Calendar of the century, and suitable for the prettiest corner of the loveliest home.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who will cut out this slip and send it with name and address and \$1.75 will receive:

FREE—Every weekly issue of The Companion from the time subscription is received till January 1, 1899.

FREE—Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.

FREE—The Companion Calendar for 1899. The most beautiful Christmas gift ever given to Companion readers. U 136

AND THE COMPANION 52 weeks, a full year, to January 1, 1900—a library in itself.

Sample Copies and Prospectus FREE.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

We will accept subscriptions to THE MICHIGAN FARMER and Youth's Companion where the order for Youth's Companion is new and both are sent at one time, from the date the order is received to Jan. 1, 1900, for only \$1.85. This will include the great Holiday Numbers and Elegant Calendar of the Youth's Companion. Present subscribers to THE MICHIGAN FARMER who wish to take advantage of this offer can do so and have their time for the M. F. extended one year from their present date. Y. C. will start at once.

By new subscriber is meant one who has not taken the Youth's Companion this year and where it is not now taken in the same family. Send all combination orders to

THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.

They gathered about the tree, and felt the rough scale bark. They heaped dry grass against the trunk all round, and Miles struck a match.

"Wait, my baas, alamatic, wait. You and the young missie go on, and when it is time I will fire the grass. Keep up the ridge, on the right so that if the Kaffirs come back to see they will not run on us."

The two went off to the right, and when they had covered some three hundred yards they stood and turned. They saw a jet of flame swiftly curling up off the ground until it flamed about the black trunk. Miles gave a low whistle, and Hans came up.

"A leetle further, my missy," he said, and they struggled on to the shelter of a cluster of bushes. When they turned the flames were running up the tall stem like red tongues, extended and contracted. At last one flame licked the mass of fronds thirty feet above the ground. There was a crackling, and in an instant the top was alight, throwing up into the air a huge streamer of flame that curled and waved and leapt, sending out swarms of sparks like fireflies. And now they saw how sound had been the advice of the old hunter. For a hundred yards round this flaming pillar it was as light as day, every rock and bush standing out distinctly. Everyone in the valley saw that beacon fire. A great shout rang out from the men nearest, and there was a sound of running feet, and in the wide circle of light appeared dark forms and the gleam of gun barrels. From their retreat the fugitives saw the warriors, whose skins glistened like ebony, running about with heads bent as they tried to pick up the spoor of those who had dared to make the signal. Then, with a report like a cannon, the trunk split down its center and the flaming top went to the ground, scattering its glowing embers far and wide, and sending up in its dying effort a column of smoke and sparks that went rolling and twisting away. And with the fall of the tree the darkness was greater than before, except that here and there little bursts of flame broke out from tufts of withered grass fired by the embers.

Crouching close they heard the men moving about and calling to each other, until, afraid that witchcraft was at the bottom of it, they ran back all together to the main body, shouting as they went, and out of the blackness ahead there shot another rocket on the right, showing that the people at the house had taken the warning.

CHAPTER XXI.

The natives evidently saw that their plan had been unveiled, and where they had halted there sprang up presently a long line of camp fires, the nearest within rifle shot of where the fugitives still crouched.

They waited for an hour or so and then crept forward to attempt the passage of the lines. Miles threw away his bundle and gave his revolver to "Harry."

"I will know what to do with it if we do not succeed," she said quietly.

"We must succeed," said Miles, huskily, slipping fresh cartridges in the breach. "We will make for the widest space between two fires, and if we are very silent we shall get through without risk."

They shook hands and advanced. Hans leading and Miles last, with no more than a foot between them, for the darkness was intense. When they could see the outlines of figures about the fires Hans stopped to select his ground, then went forward crouching. Step by step they moved slowly on until they were but a few paces off, then Hans went down on his hands, making, in that way, for the narrow belt of darkness between two fires. There was a sustained murmur of voices in the air, and they heard the crackling of the wood, but they crawled through undetected, and paused a moment to rest while they surveyed the gloom ahead. There were other fires, other groups to avoid, but there was no retreat now, and they went forward again with the same patient caution as before. Once they were almost run into by a man gathering wood, and again their presence was almost betrayed by the snap of a dried twig, but after many pauses and turnings they at last reached the last line. This they slipped through hurriedly, excited by the brighter gleam of the friendly fires ahead, and a warrior hearing the slight noise, fired aimlessly. Immediately, along the whole line there flashed out little angry jets of flame, followed by the whizzing of bullets, while the peo-

ple at the house, thinking themselves attacked, replied.

Miles caught "Harry" and drew her to the ground, bidding her lie flat and throwing one arm over her to restrain her, for she would have run on. Then the firing ceased, followed by the sound of men running, and of the captains shouting. Taking advantage of the noise, they pushed on until the stone wall of the house loomed before them, and, throwing further caution to the winds, they blundered forward.

(To be continued.)

SHIPPING SILVER AS FREIGHT.

The federal government is said to be considering plans for the transportation of 10,000,000 ounces of silver from the Philadelphia mint to San Francisco by freight. This move marks a new era in the method of transferring precious metals between mints. Heretofore the express companies have come in for a bonus, but as the present shipment will amount to 300 tons, the expense of sending it by express is a matter which even the United States treasury is willing to figure on saving. This amount of silver will make 15 ordinary carloads, and will be sent in 1,000-ounce bars. The train will be guarded by regular soldiers and detectives en route, and it is not believed that the danger of loss will be great. Even fire will not cause any great damage, and the most serious chance would be of the train going through a western bridge into a river. This, though, is very remote. Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, of the treasury, is in Chicago for the purpose of conferring with some of the railroad companies.

A FEW LAUGHS.

"The other day," says The New-Orleans States, "an Alabama mob lynched the wrong man and they 'deeply regret it.' They might do as a Texas mob once did. They hanged a man for stealing a mustang and shortly afterward learned that he was innocent. After debating the question they decided that the captain should call on the widow and apologize. Riding up to the fence he called her to the door and explained the mistake that had been made, closing thus: 'Madam, the joke's on us.'"

Many years ago John Bright and George Peabody, the philanthropist, were fishing in a little Irish stream. Late in the evening, after a hard day's work, the party arrived at the landing stage, and Bright, accosting the inevitable policeman on the bank, said:

"What is the proper price to pay these boatmen, constable?"

He replied: "Seven shillings and sixpence, yer honner; but some gentlemen give them ten shillings."

Bright, turning to his companion, said: "I have no change, Peabody; have you three half-crowns?"

The millionaire produced the coins and gave them to one of the boatmen. "Is that all ye're giving me?" asked the latter.

"That's all," said Peabody.

Holding the coins in the open palm of his hand, and slowly scratching his head with the other, the boatman said:

"An' they call ye Paybody, don't they? Well, I call ye Paynobody."

Harper's Bazar relates that during the war a certain old colonel who had served all through the civil war and who had lost one of his eyes at the battle of Gettysburg, was very indignant because he was put aside as physically incapacitated when he applied for admission to one of the New York volunteer regiments.

Filled with wrath he journeyed to Washington, bent on having a personal interview with the president. He succeeded in gaining an audience, and the president, after listening to his plea, said kindly:

"But, my good Col. J—, you have only one eye."

"Just so, sir," was the prompt rejoinder; "but can't you see the great advantage of my having only one eye? When I aim my gun I will not have to close the other!"

He fought at Santiago.

Voting in the South.

A story told not long ago by a Democratic nominee for a very important office is as follows: "The day after the election referred to," said he, "a colored man called on me and said:

"Marse —, I want you to give me a dollar for voting for you."

"I replied, 'What are you talking

about? You know you voted for the Republican candidate."

"Well, yes, I did, Marse —, but that was the only way I could get it counted for you."—Washington Star.

Tommy, aged 5, and his cousin Willie, aged 6, had several little altercations in which Tommy invariably got the worst of it. One day his mamma said to him: "Tommy, to-morrow is Willie's birthday; wouldn't you like to give him something?"

"You just better believe I would," was the reply; "but you see, he's bigger than I am and I can't."

Abe—Old Sile Harrower may be a hayseed, but he's just cute 'nough to skin them city sportsmen who was shootin' round his place yesterday.

Ike—How'd he do it?

"He seed them fellers pullin' fer the train in the evenin' with three or four ducks apiece, an' he up an' made 'em poney up \$10 for shootin' of 'em, claimin' they was his'n. An' the fellers left the ducks, behind, too."

"Shoo, Sile never raised no ducks."

"Course not."

"Whose was they, then?"

"Nobody's. They was wild ones, all right, but Sile calk'lated them fellers wouldn't know the difference."—Life.

The Mount Pleasant man dropped off the yellow car and hurried down a west side street as if he thought home was the best place on earth, says the Washington Star. And so it was to him, for he has a wife who is one of the best and kindest women the Lord ever directed into the pleasant paths of that suburb. When he had stretched himself in a comfortable place to have a bit of otium cum dignitate ere the dinner hour, his wife

came out to see if he were all right and to chat with him a moment on the affairs of the day.

"Anything happened to stir up the country out this way since I left?" he inquired, good-naturedly.

"Nothing I recall now," she replied, placidly. "Yes," she added, "a soldier called this morning and asked for something to eat or a little money."

"A soldier?" repeated her husband.

"How do you know he was a soldier?"

"He had on a brown linen coat like the soldiers wear."

"That is hardly a safe sign, my dear."

"But he told me he was one," she insisted, and there was a tone of pain in her voice, as if she felt hurt that her husband could think so harshly of one of the nation's suffering defenders.

"What did he tell you, dear?" he asked, very kindly.

"He told me he was with Dewey at Santiago," she said almost triumphantly.

"How was that?" asked the man.

"Why," she ran on, "he told me he was with Dewey at Santiago, and he told me how the battle was won and how he was a cavalryman and his horse threw him and lamed him, but he still fought on, and the flag floated at last over a defeated enemy. I don't think I ever heard a more thrilling tale, and I gave him all he could eat, the poor, brave fellow, and a half dollar besides. It was all I had or I would have given him a dollar."

"Did he tell you all that, dearie?" he smiled tenderly.

Something there was in his manner that made her suspicious, and for a moment she looked at him fixedly and thinking hard.

"George," she exclaimed, at last, clutching at his sleeve, "it wasn't Dewey at Santiago, was it?"

THE LARKIN SOAPS

THE LARKIN PLAN saves you half the regular prices, half the cost. You pay but the usual retail value of the soaps after thirty days' trial and all middlemen's profits are yours in a premium, itself of equal value.

Our Great Combination Box.

Enough to last an Average Family one Full Year.

This List of Contents Changed as Desired.

- 100 Bars "Sweet Home" Soap . \$5.00
For all laundry and household purposes it has no superior.
Large Bars.
- 10 Bars White Woolen Soap . .70
A perfect soap for flannels.
- 12 Pkgs. Boraxine Soap Powder . 1.20
Full lbs. An unequalled laundry luxury.
- 4 Bars Honor Bright Scouring Soap .20
- 1-4 Doz. Modjeska Complexion Soap .60
Perfume exquisite. A matchless beautifier.
- 1-4 Doz. Old English Castile Soap .30
- 1-4 Doz. Creme Oatmeal Toilet Soap .25
- 1-4 Doz. Elite Glycerine Toilet Soap .25
- 1-4 Doz. Larkin's Tar Soap .30
Unequalled for washing the hair.
- 1-4 Doz. Sulphur Soap .30
- 1 Bottle, 1 oz., Modjeska Perfume .30
Delicate, refined, popular, lasting.
- 1 Jar, 2 ozs., Modjeska Cold Cream .25
Soothing. Cures chapped hands.
- 1 Bottle Modjeska Tooth Powder .25
Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.
- 1 Stick Witch Hazel Shaving Soap .10
- The Contents, Bought at Retail, Cost \$10.00
The Premium, Worth at Retail .10.00
All for \$10. . . \$20
You get the Premium you select, gratis.

=====

THE LARKIN PLAN
GIVES

You the Beautiful Desk

=====

The Whole Family supplied with Laundry and Toilet Soaps for a year at Half

Price. Sent Subject to Approval and Payment after Thirty Days' Trial.

THE "CHAUTAUQUA" DESK. Solid Oak throughout. Hand-rubbed

finish. Very handsome carvings. Beveled Plate Mirror. Desk is 5 feet high, 2½ feet wide, writing bed 24 inches deep. Drop

leaf closes and locks. Brass curtain rod.

It is wise Economy to use Good Soap. Our Soaps are sold entirely on their merits,

with our guarantee of purity. Thousands of Families Use Them, and have for many

years, in every locality, many in your vicinity. Ask us for your neighbors' testimonials.

AFTER 30 DAYS' TRIAL, if the purchaser finds all the Soaps, etc., of excellent quality

and the premium entirely satisfactory and as represented, remit \$10; if not, notify us goods

are subject to our order. We make no charge for what you have used.

If you remit in advance, you will receive in addition a nice present for the lady of the house, and

shipment day after order is received. Money refunded promptly if the BOX or PREMIUM does not

prove all expected. Safe delivery guaranteed. The transaction is not complete until you are satisfied.

Many youths and maidens easily earn a "Chautauqua" Desk or other premium free, by

dividing the contents of a Combination Box among a few neighbors who readily pay the listed

retail prices. This provides the \$10.00 needed to pay our bill, and gives the young folks the

premium as a "middleman's profit." The wide success of this plan confirms all our claims.

Booklet Handsomely Illustrating Twenty Premiums sent on Request.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO., Larkin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

See Notes Below. Established 1875. Capital, \$500,000.

From Herald and Presbyterian, Cincinnati:—The offers made by the Larkin Soap Mfg. Co. as above,

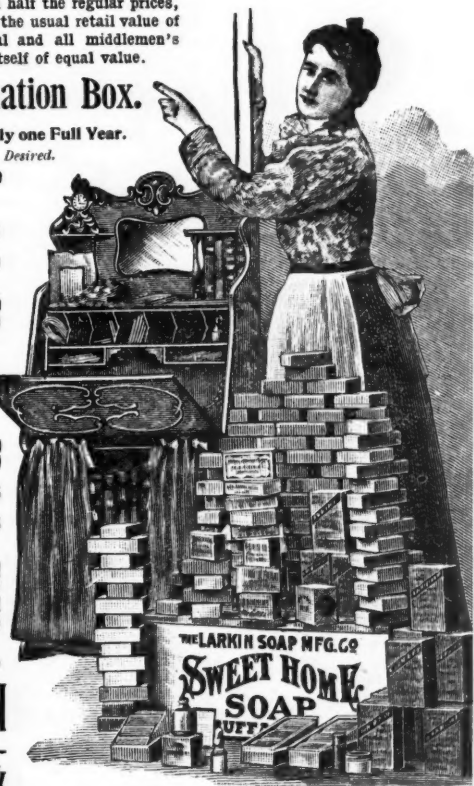
are most generous. The terms are such that no fair-minded person can object to; we know the firm.

Members of the staff of this paper have purchased and used the Soaps, and are glad to say that

everything is as represented. The Soaps are excellent, the premiums wonderful.

Word and Work, St. Louis, says:—How they do it, giving honest value in a combination box of

"Sweet Home" Soap, we can't tell, but they do it every time, and have for years.



Grange Department.

Our Motto:—"The farmer is of more consequence than the farm, and should be first improved."

Address all correspondence for this department to

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD,
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, - - MICH.

News from Michigan Granges is especially solicited.

GRANGE CALENDAR.

Gratiot Co. Pomona, with Bethany Grange, Nov. 26.

GRANGE NEWS.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Montgomery Grange, No. 549—Sanilac Co.—met Oct. 29. Visitors were present and a very interesting meeting was held. Much time was spent on new business, co-operation, etc., and suggestions for the good of the order. Prospects are brighter and more encouraging than in some time past.—Cor.

Dewitt Grange—Clinton Co.—reinstated two members and received one application for membership. The Grange meets once in two weeks with good attendance. Our Grange sent after 4,446 lbs. of binder twine, which gave good satisfaction.—Mrs. C. L. Pearce, Lecturer.

North Adrian Grange, No. 721—Lenawee Co.—had a good attendance Nov. 4. The question "What are the advantages of farm life over that of other callings?" was ably discussed. Other good exercises were listened to. The Grange is preparing to give a public literary program Nov. 25.—Mrs. H. R. Ladd, Cor.

Cleon Grange—Manistee Co.—is yet in a good healthy condition. We entertained the Pomona Grange in October and had a profitable meeting. The county convention met at the same time and elected Bro. and Sister Simon Miller, of Cleon Grange, delegates to State Grange. The Pomona Grange of Manistee Co., elected Bro. and Sister Holden as delegates to State Grange. They will no doubt feel very much at home, having filled the same position a great many times, so we feel that Manistee Co. will be well represented this year.—Cor.

STILL ANOTHER.

A new Grange with a large charter list was organized by Deputy Warren G. Shepherd, assisted by G. B. Horton, in the northeast corner of Hudson township, Lenawee county, on Tuesday eve, Nov. 1st.

This Grange is the beginning of the winter campaign to place Granges in every available territory in Lenawee county. There are several legal jurisdictions remaining. If this Grange had been organized a month sooner two more delegates could have gone to State Grange, thus making twelve instead of ten.

WAYNE POMONA.

Wayne County Pomona met with Willow Grange, No. 618, Oct. 28th. A short session was held in the forenoon. After dinner the time was devoted to subjects. An excellent paper, "Farm Life," was read by A. B. Pierce, master of Redford Grange, which set forth duties, advantages and pleasures. "Woman's place on the farm" was decided to be in the home. In "Before and after the Grange," was shown the improvement and elevation of farmers, benefits of the organization, and the making use of dormant talents.

Election of officers followed, by which A. B. Pierce, of Redford Grange, was made master, Mina Shetrum, of Willow, secretary, and W. N. Perry, of Willow, lecturer. Decision was made to hold the next meeting—installation of officers—with Plymouth Grange. After a bountiful supper, good-nights were said and the hall was again silent.—Mrs. B. Parish, Lecturer.

HURON POMONA.

Huron County Pomona Grange met with Hope Grange Oct. 27. Three Granges were represented. After the usual good dinner, the meeting was called to order and thirteen candidates were instructed in the fifth degree. Philip Lappier led in the discussion of the question, "Sources of fertility. What are they, and how best obtained?" He thought every farmer by study and observation, might determine what his lands needed; he believed in clover as a fertilizer, and rotation of crops to keep up fertility. Could only recommend commercial fertilizer as a stimulant. "Which is the greatest evil in the household, the

sloven or the scold?" was led by Mrs. Geo. Pangman, and a lively discussion followed. Bros. Dilts, Savage, Hunt and Duncanson discussed the question, "What have the United States gained by war with Spain?" It was decided that we had gained prestige among nations, grave responsibilities, the abandonment of old, and the establishing of new, governmental policies. Several good recitations were given, which with good music completed the program.—Mrs. Laura Hunt, Lecturer.

CLINTON CO. POMONA GRANGE

will meet with Dewitt Grange Wednesday, Nov. 30th, 1898. Grange called at 10 a. m. Usual order of business until dinner.

Grange again called at 1:30. Address of welcome, Mrs. W. D. Holt. Response, Fred Stowell. Paper, Hon. F. W. Redfern. Paper, Dr. Ellis. Selection, Mrs. J. H. Brinke. Paper by Sister Inez Watkins, subject, "Should teachers who use tobacco and intoxicating drinks be granted certificates?" Discussion followed by Bro. Fred Corbin, followed by Bro. R. M. Winston and others. Question: Resolved, That our newly acquired territory should be annexed; aff., Bro. Wm. M. Smith, neg., N. L. Webb. Songs and recitations. Fifth degree session will be held at close of afternoon session.

An entertainment will be given by the young people of the Grange, consisting of songs, drama, "Millie, the Quadroon," also a farce, "The Irish Linen Peddler."—Mrs. C. L. Pearce, Lecturer.

HILLSDALE CO. GRANGE

met with Ransom Grange Nov. 2d. The day was beautiful and a goodly number assembled. The forenoon was taken up with regular work and discussions.

A bountiful repast was served by Ransom Grange, after which the prearranged program was carried out. Sister H. A. Hunker gave an interesting talk on The difference of conditions now and forty years ago, showing the great advancement that has been made, and that we would not be satisfied with those conditions now.

Sister Bowditch gave a select reading, "Wasted energies." Believes that many energies are wasted by not selecting the right kind of reading.

Next was a paper by Sister Phillips upon, "Home Reading." Believes that we should keep posted in regard to markets. Recommends a paper like the Youth's Companion for every home. Have papers that contain a variety of reading, something that will satisfy different tastes. This paper was discussed by Sisters Hunker, Bowditch, and Bro. Doty. N. I. Moore talked on the paternal action of the United States toward the Spanish Islands. Several followed on this subject.

A paper that was written by W. H. Pettit was then read by Bro. Hile, in regard to the expansion of territory. This subject was discussed by Bro. Doty and others.

Resolutions were adopted as follows: "That we are in favor of a bill similar to the Kimmel bill."

And, "That we protest against a movement to deprive married ladies from being employed as teachers in our public schools, as we believe all persons have a right to do the work for which they are best fitted."

Thus closed a day of pleasant and profitable commingling.

Next meeting will be held with South Jefferson Grange on the first Wednesday of December.—N. I. Moore, Cor.

THE SCHOOL AND THE GRANGE.

Bro. Butterfield:—It is very encouraging to all lovers of rural educational growth to note the tendency to unite the Grange, home, and school.

We have recently attended two meetings of Granges and teachers in Kent Co. At these meetings all seemed actuated by the spirit of helpfulness.

What a power for the upbuilding of a better sentiment, for the uplifting of humanity, there is in the Grange when once developed. A good strong Grange in a neighborhood means entertainment for all classes. Go into any neighborhood where a good Grange has been sustained for fifteen or twenty years and note the strong thinkers, writers and speakers.

Now we have five months before us during which time we ought to go to school at the Granges in Michigan; during which time there should be Grange and teachers' associations formed in every county. Oceana, Kent, Eaton, Newaygo, Lenawee, and many other counties are moving in this matter.

The Grange and teachers' meetings are inspiration institutes in which are developed the very best elements of our natures.

Come with us brother farmers, and teachers, and let us have five months of development of all the home and school. All it costs is a little sacrifice and we shall all be better because of the efforts and the sacrifice.

Fraternally,
D. E. McCLURE.

NOVEMBER TOPIC.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES.

In the study suggestions of government in a strictly logical manner, the highest form of a government would naturally be taken first, but that the study might be made more attractive and easier in the beginning the simpler and less complex forms, with which we are more intimately acquainted were first taken up.

It is doubtless true that a republican form of government where all vested rights are with the people, is more complicated in its nature than when all power rests with the ruler, and little or none with the people who are governed. It should be borne in mind that the vigorous exercise of this sovereign power, in direct opposition to the will of the people, was what impelled the thirteen original colonies to throw off the yoke of the mother country and to declare themselves a free and independent nation. The first requisites of a truly republican form of government, with its political structure of national, state, county, town, and in most states school district governments, are the general intelligence and loyalty of the people. Space will not permit of extended suggestions in comparing the United States with ancient and modern republics to show that these qualities, which are pre-eminent in the American people, are the true source of the nation's strength and greatness. In discussing our form of government it will be necessary to consider each of its three departments, legislative, executive, and judicial. The first is the law making power, the second the law executing power, and the third the law defining power. The legislative department of the government is composed of two bodies, the Senate and House of Representatives, the latter being elected by direct vote of the people, and apportioned according to population, 173,901 for each representative, but each state has at least one representative regardless of population. Were it not for this provision several states which lack the proportional amount of population would be without representation in the lower House of Congress. The Senate is composed of two representatives from each state, regardless of population, and elected by the legislatures of the several states. This form of representation is, in a measure at least, un-democratic, and the Grange has been on record for many years as favoring the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people. This proposition is undoubtedly favored by a large majority of the voting population of the country, and if the efforts made in this direction are continued, it is only a question of time when the desired change will be made. Certain qualifications are necessary for Senators and members of the House of Representatives also. How laws are made by Congress and revenues provided for the support of the government should be leading features in the discussions. Whatever may be the differences of opinion in regard to tariffs for the protection of a nation's industries, there is unanimity of opinion in all states that revenues must be provided for the support of the government, and specific laws are enacted in this direction to meet the exigencies of the times, as when our late Congress enacted special revenue laws to provide funds to meet a portion of the expenses of the Spanish war. At the present time it will be well to give special consideration to the power of Congress in declaring war, raising armies and providing for a navy.

In considering the executive department of the government the manner of electing the President and Vice-President should be noted, with the qualifications that are requisite for the candidates, and also the line of succession in case of the death of the President, which it will be remembered was changed during President Cleveland's first administration. The powers and duties of the President, and especially those that have devolved on the President for the past few months can be made an interesting part of the discussion of this topic.

But few suggestions are necessary in the consideration of the judicial department of the government, but it is well to understand what constitutes the highest tribunal in the land, and how it is constituted, the tenure of office and the compensation of the judges, and also to have a knowledge of what are called the "inferior courts," that have been ordained and established by Congress. In brief, the Supreme Court consists of one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, whose salaries are \$10,000 each with the exception of the Chief Justice, who gets \$10,500 per year. There are nine United States Circuit Courts and sixty District Courts. Each state has at least one District Court. For references in regard to this topic, Constitution of the United States, and Clement's Civil Government, A. Lovell & Co., New York, or Andrew's Manual of the Constitution, American Book Company, Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago.—Bro. Messer, in Nat'l. Grange Quarterly Bulletin.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

A Portion of the November Topic.

The method of election of President of the United States is one of the themes for November suggested by National Lecturer Messer under "National Government." The following are some extracts from "The American Commonwealth," by Jas. Bryce. Mr. Bryce is an English statesman, but this work of his is authority. The extracts give a good idea of how and why the "fathers" created the electoral college, and how it has worked so differently from their expectations. "Assuming that there was to be such a magistrate, (the President) the statesmen of the Convention, like the solid practical men they were, did not try to construct him out of their own brains, but looked to some existing models. They therefore made an enlarged copy of the State Governor, or to put the same thing differently, a reduced and improved copy of the English king. He is George III. shorn of a part of his prerogative by the intervention of the Senate in treaties and appointments, of another part by the restriction of his action to Federal affairs, while his dignity as well as his influence are diminished by his holding office for four years instead of for life. His salary is too small to permit him either to maintain a court of to corrupt the legislature; nor can he seduce the virtue of the citizens by the gift of titles of nobility, for such titles are altogether forbidden. Subject to these precautions, he was meant by the constitution-framers to resemble the State governor and the British king, not only in being the head of the executive, but in standing apart from and above political parties. He was to represent the nation as a whole, as the governor represented the State commonwealth. The independence of his position, with nothing either to gain or fear from Congress, would, it was hoped, set him free to think only of the welfare of the people.

"This idea appears in

THE METHOD PROVIDED

for the election of a President. To have left the choice of the chief magistrate to a direct popular vote over the whole country would have raised a dangerous excitement, and would have given too much encouragement to candidates of merely popular gifts. To have entrusted it to Congress would have not only subjected the executive to the legislature in violation of the principle which requires these departments to be kept distinct, but have tended to make him the creature of one particular faction instead of the choice of the nation. Hence the device of a double election was adopted, perhaps with a faint reminiscence of the methods by which the Doge was then still chosen at Venice and the Roman Emperor in Germany. The Constitution directs each State to choose a number of presidential electors equal to the number of its representatives in both houses of Congress. Some weeks later, these electors meet in each State on a day fixed by law, and give their votes in writing for the President and Vice-President. The votes are transmitted, sealed up, to the capital and there opened by the president of the Senate in the presence of both Houses and counted. To preserve the electors from the influence of faction, it is provided that they shall not be members of Congress, nor holders of any Federal office. This plan was expected to secure the choice by the best citizens of each State, in a tranquil

and deliberate way, of the man whom they in their unfettered discretion should deem fittest to be chief magistrate of the Union. Being themselves chosen electors on account of their personal merits, they would be better qualified than the masses to select an able and honorable man for President. Moreover, as the votes are counted promiscuously, and not by States, each elector's voice would have its weight. He might be in a minority in his own State, but his vote would nevertheless tell because it would be added to those given by electors in other States for the same candidate.

"No part of their scheme seems to have been regarded by the constitution-makers of 1787 with more complacency than this, although no part had caused them so much perplexity. No part has so

utterly belied their expectations.

The presidential electors have become a mere cog-wheel in the machine; a mere contrivance for giving effect to the decision of the people. Their personal qualifications are a matter of indifference. They have no discretion, but are chosen under a pledge—a pledge of honor merely, but a pledge which has never (since 1796) been violated—to vote for a particular candidate. In choosing them the people virtually choose the President, and thus the very thing which the men of 1787 sought to prevent has happened—the President is chosen by a popular vote. Let us see how this has come to pass.

"In the first two presidential elections (in 1789 and 1792) the independence of the electors did not come into question, because everybody was for Washington, and parties had not yet been fully developed. Yet in the election of 1792 it was generally understood that the electors of one way of thinking were to vote for Clinton as their second candidate (i.e. for Vice-President) and those of the other side for John Adams. In the third election (1796) no pledges were exacted from electors, but the election contest in which they were chosen was conducted on party lines, and although, when the voting by the electors arrived some few votes were scattered among other persons, there were practically only two presidential candidates before the country, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, for the former of whom the electors of the Federalist party, for the latter those of the Republican (Democratic) party were expected to vote. The fourth election was a regular party struggle, carried on in obedience to party arrangements. Both Federalists and Republicans put the names of their candidates for President and Vice-President before the country, and round these names the battle raged. The notion of leaving any freedom or discretion to the electors had vanished, for it was felt that an issue so great must and could be decided by the nation alone. From that day till now there has never been any question of reviving the true and original intent of the plan of double election. Even in 1876 the suggestion that the disputed election might be settled by leaving the electors free to choose, found no favor. Hence nothing has ever turned on the personality of the electors. They are now so little significant that to enable the voter to know for which set of electors his party desires him to vote, it is often thought well to put the name of the presidential candidate whose interest they represent at the top of the voting ticket on which their own names are printed. Nor need this extinction of the discretion of the electors be regretted, because what has happened in somewhat similar cases makes it certain that the electors would have so completely fallen under the control of the party organizations as to vote simply at the bidding of the party managers.

POPULAR ELECTION.

is, therefore, whatever may be its defects, a healthier method, for it enables the people to reject candidates whom the low morality of party managers would approve.

"The completeness and permanence of this change has been assured by the method which now prevails of choosing the electors. The Constitution leaves the method to each State, and in the earlier days many States entrusted the choice to their legislatures. But as democratic principles became developed, the practice of choosing the electors by direct popular vote, originally adopted by Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, spread by degrees through the other states, till by 1822

South Carolina was the only State which retained the method of appointment by the legislature. She dropped it in 1868, and popular election now rules everywhere, though any State may go back to the old plan if it pleases."

A WELCOME.

Given to Eaton County Pomona Grange, at Windsor Grange, by Elita Jones of Windsor Grange.

When the peaceful days of autumn
Come to crown the year with blessing,
When the plowing and the sowing,
And the harvests all are ended,
When the leaves fall softly downward,
Or go flying o'er the meadows,
And the birds call to their comrades
"Let us go unto the Southland;"
When the merry hum of crickets
Tells of good luck with their singing,
Then the farmer, worn and weary,
With the toil and heat of summer,
Thinks of grains and fruits well garnered,
Thinks of cellars stored with plenty,
Fancies that his brain and muscle
Need a day of joy and resting.
Then it is that friends and neighbors,
Brothers true and sister Grangers,
Come from homes both near and distant,
Come from homes and firesides pleasant,
For a friendly social gathering,
For a day of rest and feasting,
Thus to help and aid each other.
That each one may be made stronger,
Strong to meet his daily labors,
Strong to do his nearest duty.

On this day in quiet autumn,
Day of blue October weather,
Come the farmers, Patrons, neighbors,
Brothers true and sisters faithful,
From the Granges near and distant,
Scattered far o'er our fair county,
Come from Northward, Southward,
Westward,
To our Grange home here in Windsor.

And we give to each a welcome,
Give to each a hearty welcome,
Knowing that this day together
Will be helpful to each other.
Memories of your pleasant faces
Will be with us many days hence,
Echoes of your cheerful voices.
We shall hear when you are absent.
Some new faces gather with us,
Gladly, too, we give you welcome.
Some dear ones are missed among us,
Absent but not forgotten,
Remembered still by friends and kindred.

Now as we are met together,
We shall do our best to please you,
With recitation, song or paper,
That the day may be more joyous
That the time may pass more gaily
And our guests be more contented.
And as other days shall follow
May we often meet as Patrons,
Study much and plan together
How to ease and lighten labor,
How to cheer and help each other.
Thus our hands be clasped more closely
And our hearts be more united.
When the sun sinks toward the Westward,
And we think of going homeward,
May our minds and hearts remember
All the pleasant day together,
Happy day of social gathering,
Pleasant day of rest and feasting.

As each one goes to his fireside,
Journeying Southward, Westward, Northward,
O'er the road so smooth and level,
Over bridge and hill and hollow,
May each one think as he journeys
Of the happy day together
Of the friendships true and faithful,
Of the help to one another.
Thankful that their fortune led them
Fere to meet with Windsor Patrons,
With the true and stalwart farmers,
With the brave and sturdy Grangers.

THE LECTURER.

A SUGGESTION FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

We must keep the young folks in our subordinate Granges interested, or the time will come when we will have no Grange. They like variety in programs. There is nothing so good to create and maintain an interest as to have each one feel that he is expected to do something. The Lecturer should aim to get each one to take a part. Perhaps there are some in your Grange that seem to be proof against every effort you have yet made to interest them, and it occurs to me that perhaps if we work together in a new scheme we may find the "open sesame" that will give you access to those few. During the past fortnight we have gathered and stored altogether several bushels of walnuts, butternuts, hickorynuts and chestnuts. We intend to keep them to enjoy with our friends and each other. I like the old-time custom of cracking nuts and popping corn. This will always have a charm for me. With the family about you all healthy and happy; a roaring, snapping wood fire in the kitchen, the popping corn and the cracking nuts drive from the mind the snow storm raging without. Then it is that the welcome visiting friend who is glad-dening the household for a few days with his genial manner and pleasant address proposes the enigma, states the riddle, or gives a conundrum, and we have the following different kinds of nuts to crack.

I purpose giving four prizes for cracking them properly, picking out the intellectual goodies and tastily arranging them. Have not determined upon the character of the prizes yet,

further than that they will be something that will be appreciated by any Grange winning one. It is my desire that the Lecturer shall have charge of this work for the Grange and all solutions must come either through (with the Lecturer's endorsement) or from that official.

Two prizes will be awarded to the two Granges whose Lecturers send me the plainest, neatest, most nearly correct or correct, solution to the first eleven problems. Two will be awarded for the most valuable responses to the two requests marked x and y respectively.

Fraternally yours, W. F. HILL.
NUTS TO CRACK.

1. If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half how many eggs at the same rate will six hens lay in seven days?
2. If you were carding a horse's foretop and he could talk what would he say?
3. Arrange the nine digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 in eight rows, with three figures in each row. The three figures in each row are to amount to the number fifteen when added. Each digit to be used once only?
4. Set nine down in such a way that you can show its one-half to be four.
5. Work the following equation, sending me your figures:
 $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 10) \text{ plus } (\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{2} \times 10) = ?$
6. During our recent war it was reported that Spanish children did not play on the grass. Why did they not?
7. The sum of the nine digits is forty-five. Can you subtract forty-five from forty-five and have forty-five left?
8. When a wagon is in motion does any part of the rim of any wheel move farther than another while that wheel makes one-fourth of a revolution? (a) Does any part move faster than another under above conditions? (b) Stop the wagon, raise the wheel off of the ground, revolve it on its axle and does the rim of any part move faster than another? If so, which? (c) Do all four wheels of the ordinary vehicle make the same number of revolutions in going a given distance? (d) Which require the more lubricant and why?
9. It is said to be possible to take nine from six, ten from nine, forty from fifty and have six left. Can you show me how to do it?
10. A hunter notices a squirrel go up a tree, but before he can shoot it the squirrel has stopped on the opposite side of the tree. The hunter starts to walk out around the tree to get better view of the squirrel. The animal keeps going around the tree to, and when the hunter comes around to his starting place the squirrel is still on the opposite side of the tree. Has he walked around the squirrel?
11. What, if any, is the difference between one foot square and one square foot?

X. Give four questions of general interest to Pennsylvania citizens that you think should be discussed in the Granges of Pennsylvania this winter.

Y. Give three suggestions for the "Good of the Order."

(The above is quoted from a letter by Bro. Hill, Lecturer of Pennsylvania State Grange, in Farmers' Friend. It may be helpful to Michigan lecturers.—Ed.)

Cold Hens Never Lay.

It is needless to repeat to the modern poultry-raiser the necessity for warmly housing his fowls in winter; that he keenly appreciates, and his only question is as to method and materials for building the warmest houses in the most economical way—houses that will be warm this year and next, that will not have to be re-built frequently, and will yet cost as little as possible consistent with thoroughness—for few poultry men care to throw money away.

Cabot's Insulating "Quilt," the material we manufacture, is made upon the scientific "dead-air-space" principle, and is intended to supersede the primitive and rather clumsy method of piling layer upon layer of thin, dense felts and papers. The long, flat fibres of eel-grass, of which the filling is composed, cross each other at every angle, and form in each layer innumerable minute dead air spaces. This laminated overlaying structure keeps out the cold exactly as do the feathers of a bird; and there is no better way.

The Quilt is composed of a filling of cured eel-grass, "quilting" into place between two layers of tough manila paper, and the selection of this eel-grass was a happy thought, for nothing else could have fulfilled the requirements. The blades are long and flat, making air-spaces that would be impossible with a round fibre; and they will never decay. Samples sent on application to Samuel Cabot, 82 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

BAD, WORSE, WORST SPRAIN

Can, without delay or trifling, be cured promptly by the

GOOD, BETTER, BEST REMEDY FOR PAIN, St. Jacobs Oil.

PRESIDENT HALL, of Clark University, recently collected, with great labor, over seven thousand cases of fear in otherwise healthy children and adults, and carefully classified and examined them, and found results of the utmost practical importance to every parent, teacher and child, which he summarizes in an article of unusual value and interest, written expressly for the next volume of The Youth's Companion.

True Economy



Dairy economy consists in getting the most out of your product. In getting the most cream in the purest and most churnable form from a given amount of milk. In making the most salable "sweet as a nut" kind of butter. Such economy results from the use of SHARPLES

CREAM SEPARATORS either Safety Hand or Little Giant.

BRANCHES: P. M. SHARPLES, Elgin, Ill. Omaha, Neb. Dubuque, Ia.



High Arm \$10 to \$25 SAVED in buying direct from factory. 30 days free trial. No agents large profits to pay. No money in advance. \$65 Kenwood Machine for... \$22.50 No better Machine of any price. \$50 Arlington Machine for... \$19.50 Other Machines \$8.00, \$11.50 and \$15.00 all attachments free, over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and testimonials free. Write today for special freight offer. CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 West Van Buren St., B-317 Chicago, Ill.



Free! Our Golden Watch has the appearance of one worth \$40.00. The Watch is accompanied by a 20 YEAR GUARANTEE. The cases are beautifully made by the most skilled workmen. The movement is AN AMERICAN STYLE, full plate, expansion balance, quiet train, and you can rely upon it that when you own one of these truly handsome watches, you will at all times have the correct time in your possession. Do you want a watch of this character? If so, now is your opportunity to secure one. To introduce our Photograph Outfit we will send you this Watch Free if you will take advantage of our marvelous offer. If you want one, write us without delay. With your letter send us 12c in stamps, or 10c silver for which we will send you a Photograph Outfit and our offer. You can produce a picture with a few puffs of smoke. After you receive the beautiful Watch we shall expect you to show it to your friends and call their attention to this advertisement. This Watch is sent Free, by Registered Post, on your complying with our advertisement, and the marvelous offer which we will send, and it is fully warranted. Money returned if not more than satisfied. SEND US 10 CENTS, silver, or 12c one-cent stamps. We will mail you at once our WATCH OFFER and Photograph Outfit. You will then know all about our watches and also appreciate our Photo Outfit. Address, please, at once to STAR PHOTO CO., 19 Warren Street, New York.

WE WANT RELIABLE MEN to sell our Lubricating oils to Farmers and Threshers. Write us before making arrangements with any other Oil Company as our inducements are the best ever offered. Sample cases free. With our instructions any man may become an expert oil salesman. Address MALONE OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

LUMBER

To Sell Direct to the FARMER AND CONTRACTOR.

Long Barn Timbers, Barn Siding, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Lath & Shingles. Write for prices. C. S. BLISS Saginaw, Mich.

MY 500-ACRE FARM adjoining village of West Branch, Ogemaw Co., on Michigan Central road. Stocked with sheep and cattle. Spring brooks on every 40 acres. Excellent wheat, corn, and grass land. 1,000 apple and pear trees. Large outbuildings. Enquire further. G. N. HAUPTMAN, Saginaw, E. S., Mich.

CHEAP FARMS. DO YOU WANT A HOME? We will sell you one with a small payment down, the balance on long time. A little each year. Come and see us or write THE CROSWELL COMPANY, Crosswell, Sanilac Co., Mich.

CHEAP IOWA FARMS for sale in Madison county. I have cheap and desirable farms; prices range from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Come and see them or send for lists. Address A. W. CRAWFORD, Winterset, Iowa.

EXTRA PAY can be earned evenings by giving Stereopticon exhibitions. Little capital needed. Full particulars and 25c page Magic Lantern catalog free. McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE. Splendid chance for small capital. Write for information, etc. PETER H. TERP, Green Bay, Wis.

To stick Rubber on Beware!!! Take no substitute. Major's Rubber Cement

HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES for Christmas presents sent FREE for examination to any part of the U. S. Waltham & Elgin movements, superior finish. Best and cheapest factory on earth. Send now for latest catalogue. ELROY N.Y. CO., P.O. Box 908, Baltimore, Md.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S NEPOTISM.

In the November Century Paul Leicester Ford writes of "Franklin's Family Relations," the first of a series of papers on "The Many-Sided Franklin," which he will contribute to that magazine. Of Franklin's grandson, Benjamin Franklin Bache, Mr. Ford says:

When Franklin went to France in 1776 he took this grandson with him, to 'give him a little French language and dress.' With still other ends in view, so soon as he was settled in Paris, he 'sent him to finish his education at Geneva,' as 'I intend him for a Presbyterian as well as a Republican.' Here the boy remained four years, and then returned to live with his grandfather, who wrote the mother: 'I have had a great deal of pleasure in Ben. He is a good, honest lad, and will make, I think, a valuable man.' 'He gains daily upon my affection' and 'we love him very much.' Young Bache came to America with his grandfather, and by his aid was established as a printer. Franklin supplied all the equipment for the office, which he left him in his will, together with other property. In his behalf, too, he asked Washington for some public office, an application which shared the same fate as that he had made for his other grandson, by being refused. It was the common feeling of the time that Franklin had used civil office to serve his family more than to serve the public, and so there was sufficient prejudice to make exclusion of his relatives almost a policy with the new government. This discrimination, in time, led to ill-feeling, and eventually Benjamin Franklin Bache became the standard bearer of the journalists who abused Washington.

When writing to advertisers please mention MICHIGAN FARMER.

A Winter Egg Producer

Warm quarters make hens lay, and nothing will make as warm poultry houses as

Cabot's Insulating



This wonderful insulator is constructed upon scientific principles, is ten times as warm as rosin paper, and costs only about 1c. a foot. Send for sample.

SAMUEL CABOT, 'Jr.' 82 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

THE IMPROVED BOSS FEED MILL

needs no praise—speaks for itself. Will grind ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, fine and coarse, wet or dry, with MORE SPEED AND LESS POWER than any other mill manufactured. Sales doubled every year for the past eight years. Catalogue free. Prices reasonable. Every mill guaranteed. WOODCOCK FOUNDRY, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Pressure between burrs in grinding is carried on chilled roller bearings. Large inside burr revolves twice to sweep's one. Ordinary length sweep.



Sold under an absolute guarantee to do double the amount of work of any other mill of same size or money refunded. Write for circulars and prices. DAIN MFG. CO., Carrollton, Mo.

SAVE FEED

by supplying your cattle and hogs with warm water. Feed is just so much fuel to the animal economy. It takes less of extra feed to take the chill off of the cold water animals drink.

The Goshen Tank Heater

excels in the following points: Heavy galvanized steel sides, cast iron top and bottom—base cast to sides, double riveted and asbestos packed, perfect draft and ashes can be removed without disturbing the fire and without removing the fire pot. Burns soft coal, wood or coke, and takes but a small amount of fuel. We make also the famous GOSHEN STEEL TANKS which are arranged for

use of this heater when desired. We stake our reputation on this heater pleasing you. Write us for circulars and prices. KELLY FOUNDRY & MACH. CO. 15 First Street, Goshen, Ind.

SUCCESSFUL SHOOTERS SHOOT WINCHESTER

Rifles, Repeating Shotguns, Ammunition and Loaded Shotgun Shells. Winchester guns and ammunition are the standard of the world, but they do not cost any more than poorer makes. All reliable dealers sell Winchester goods.

FREE: Send name on a postal for 158 page Illustrated Catalogue describing all the guns and ammunition made by the

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
194 Winchester Ave., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

HAVE YOU STUMPS TO GET RID OF?

HERCULES POWDER

WILL DO IT SAFELY, SURELY AND CHEAPLY.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND IF HE WANTS TO PUT YOU OFF WITH SOME UNKNOWN BRAND, SEND TO THE HERCULES POWDER COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESS

Most durable and economical Satisfaction or no sale.

Kansas Hay Press Co.
125 Mill St. Kansas City, Mo.

Ideal Double Ceared Grinder

New Principle New Results

Grinds all kind of grain.

Double motion, immense capacity, easy draft, enclosed gear, runs in oil which absorbs friction and wear. Big advantage over all others. Ask for particulars.

STOVER MFG. CO., 530 River St., Freeport, Ill.

Farmers' Stove.

Buy a wood-burning stove that will heat 6,000 cubic feet of space and hold fire the year round if you put in a stick of wood every ten hours. Air tight, no dust, no dirt, perfectly safe. Write for circular, also seed price list.

THE HENRY PHILLIPS SEED & IMPLEMENT CO., SECTIONAL VIEW, 115 & 117 St. Clair St., Toledo, O.

CHEAPER STOCK FEED

Cooked feed is cheaper, goes farther, than cold or raw feed. This Feed Cooker is cheaper and cooks quicker with less fuel than any other. Scientifically made. Will last a life-time. 5 sizes—35, 40, 50, 60 and 70 gallons. Prices a half less than other Cookers of equal capacity. Your money back if it doesn't suit. We prepay freight. Circular free.

HEESSEN BROS. & CO., 42 Pearl St., Tecumseh, Mich.

SAVE THE Old Wagons

We make Steel Wheels to fit any size and width tire. Staggard and Straight Spoke. Will not rot or dry out. We also manufacture Steel Handy Wagons. Catalogue free.

Havana Metal Wheel Co., Havana, Ill.

SAVE YOUR LIFE

and the lives of your wife and family by using that great accident preventer and life preserver, the

AUTOMATIC GRIP NECK YOKE.

Should the tractor or tug break, or the single-tree break, the tongue can't drop and overturn the carriage or buggy. The "GRIP" grips it instantly and holds till all danger is past. EVERYBODY WANTS IT. MONEY IN IT. Plain unnickled, \$1; Nickled Loops and Acorn Heads, \$1.50; Nickled Tips and Centers, \$1.75; Nickled Center and Tips without Yoke, \$1.25; Centers without Yoke, 60c. Made in three sizes, to fit pole tips 1 1/4 to 1 3/4. Also farm wagon size to grip pole 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 in. size. Send for free circulars and special CONFIDENTIAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

AUTOMATIC GRIP NECK YOKE CO.,
78 Harding Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A PERFECT FEED CUTTER

FOR \$8.90

Upon receipt of \$1.00 we will send to any address this brand new Perfect Feed Cutter, guaranteed in every way, strong, light running, durable and adapted for general work. It is made of selected wood throughout, firmly bolted, and is strong enough to stand the heaviest work. All parts are arranged in the most convenient manner and there is but little gear. Has a 1 1/2 inch knife and with but very little changes makes four lengths of cut. It is made so it can be knocked down, thus securing very low freight rates. Shipping weight 165 pounds. We offer this cutter strictly on its undeniable merits, and our price of \$8.90 is certainly so low as to be within the reach of everyone. Immediately upon receipt of \$1.00 we will send this cutter to your nearest shipping point. If after examination you find it all we claim, pay the difference between \$8.90 and the \$1.00 sent us, or \$5.90, and the cutter is yours.

We have the largest mail order establishment in the world. We buy all our goods at Wholesale, Receivers, Manufacturers and Trustee's sales. SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., W. 35th & Iron Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

FULL VALUE

from corn and other grains can only be secured by grinding

BUCKEYE FEED MILL AND POWER COMBINED

crashes and grinds ear corn, cob and all, and grinds all grains, single or mixed, as fine as you wish. Supplies power for other purposes at same time. Latest catalog free.

STAYER CARRIAGE CO., 10th & Wallace Sts., CHICAGO.

THE TANDEM SWEEP

ahead of all other mills. The load is equalized, and each horse must pull his own share. Great gain in capacity, speed and comfort. No gearing, no friction. Give your horses a chance. SPECIAL PRICES NOW. (Also make 6 sizes belt power mills; 2 to 25 H. P.)

D. N. P. BOWSER CO. SOUTH BEND, IND.

A Profitable Business ON A LIMITED CAPITAL.

Any man can make a good living

Drilling Wells

for his neighbors. They are better and cheaper than the dug wells. The

STAR Drilling Machine

is the strongest, fastest and the best designed in the world. Write for our illustrated catalogue. IT IS FREE.

Star Drilling Machine Co., Akron, O.

WELLS

If you want the best machinery for making wells, to any depth, write us, for we make it. Send for our new catalogue "E." We will mail it to you free.

P. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO., Harvey, Ill. (Chicago Suburb)

WE SELL DIRECT TO THE USER. FREIGHT PREPAID.

For SPECIAL PRICES write Direct to 57 BOND ST. OWOSSO, MICH.

CASTREE & SHAW CO. MFG.

FULL VALUE

THEY GRIND THEY LAST

will be secured from every bu. of corn or other grain fed to live stock if it is first run through one of our

SCIENTIFIC GRINDING MILLS.

They crush corn cob and all & grind it and all other grains, singly or mixed, into just the proper kind of stock food. Made for steam, water or horse power. You just buy once—they last a lifetime. Write for free catalogue.

THE FOOS MFG CO., Springfield, O.

"KEEP OUT!"

is what Eastern nations are telling each other, just like the farmer says to unruly stock. We can fix the stock for you, neighbor.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

LOCKWOOD'S FENCE.

PERFECT, NON-SAGGING. A spike makes it. Rights and territory for sale. Agents wanted.

GEO. D. LOCKWOOD, Ypsilanti, Mich.

FARMERS write McFARLAND & CO., Portland, Ind., for circulars of the best Wire Fence Machine on earth. County agents wanted.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

RUNS EASY. SAVES DOWNS TREES.

BY ONE MAN, with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saws down trees. Folds like a pocket knife. Saws any kind of timber on any kind of ground. One man can saw more timber with it than 5 men in any other way, and do it EASIER, 146,000 in use. Send for FREE illustrated catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS and testimonials from thousands. First order secures discount. **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO.,** 64 S. Clinton Street, H 15, Chicago, Ill.

CUT SHRED and GRIND

with the WOLVERINE Cutter. Cutter has knives with four cutting edges. It is a great improvement. We can also attach our new Shredder Head to our cutters, making two greatly improved machines in one. Standard power cut 2 1/2 tons an hour. Price \$2.50 and up. Largest cuts a ton in 5 minutes. Our '98 Model Shredder can be run with a 1-horse tread or a 2-horse sweep power—only shredder made that runs successfully with so little power. A complete shredder \$25.00. Larger shredders have snapping rolls, 65 styles and sizes. Swivel carrier any length.

GRINDING MILLS

40 kinds of Sweep, Belt and engine and wind mill; any size wanted, from 2 to 25 H.P. Grind, fine or coarse—for feed or family purposes.

CORN SHELLERS

16 kinds and sizes, for hand or engine and wind mill; any size wanted, from 2 to 25 H.P. Grind, fine or coarse—for feed or family purposes.

Shells in 4 min. 1-horse sheller with pulley for power, \$25.00. Self feed sheller, shells 600 bu. a day. **WIND MILLS** 8 ft. steel mill, strongest and easiest running mills, for \$16.25. Pumping and power mills 8 to 16 ft. 1-horse tread with governor \$52. 2-horse sweep power \$21.50. 4-horse \$29.50. 6-horse \$31. Tread and sweep powers all sizes. We can furnish you the best feed cutter, shredder, grinding mill, corn sheller and mill or power on earth because our line represents over 37 years' experience. Cheapest as we have no agents. Send for FREE 200 page illustrated catalogue. (Address in full.) **MARVIN SMITH CO. 66 S. Clinton St. 8 D, Chicago, Ill.**

ONLY \$5.00

for this first-class cooker and water heater. Just the thing for cooking feed for stock, pigs or poultry and for heating water for scalding hogs. Burns wood only.

The Farmer's Feed Cooker is made of best cast iron, with 14-cu. gal. vanitied steel boiler, and holds 50 gal. tons. We make larger cookers, and will quote prices on application. Send for free circulars.

Reliable Inc. & Bldr. Co. Box 87, Quincy, Ill.

THE PEERLESS STOCK FOOD COOKER.

CONVENIENT AND GOOD. CHEAP AND ECONOMICAL. Material the best. The castings are from special high grades of iron and are guaranteed free from flaws, sand holes and cracks. Fine on inside of casing; throws flame around kettle. Casing is of extra heavy steel. Uses 1/4 fuel required by others, and fire is kept longer. Used out or indoors with as much safety as a stove. 50% of food saved. Made for the best. Write for sizes and special prices.

GREENVILLE IMPLT. CO., Greenville, Mich.

When writing to advertisers please mention Michigan Farmer.

